

EMPLOYERS IN BRITISH STRIKES FORCE IDLENESS

Members of Irish Transport and General Workers Union Refused Work as Result of Great Meeting of Some 400 Firms

OTHERS TAKE ACTION

Enormous Number of Men Placed Out of Employment—Most of Coal Yards Closed—Laborers Will Not Return

LONDON—The industrial situation in Dublin outlined in the Monitor's cable of Monday has been accentuated rather than otherwise by a great meeting of some 400 employers, who resolved to bind themselves together in a signed undertaking not to employ any person who continues to remain a member of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, owing to the transport workers having broken their agreements.

Later in the day a special meeting of the Master Carriers Association was held at which a resolution was also passed informing employers that any person refusing either to load or unload goods, owing to the strike, would be immediately discharged. Simultaneously the ship owners issued a notice declaring that in consequence of the transport workers having broken their agreement no man would in future be employed by them who declined to handle goods according to his orders.

As an immediate result of this an enormous number of men have already been placed out of work and most of the great coal yards are already shut.

In London the decision of Earl Beauchamp, first commissioner of works, to decline to employ any unionists has been followed by a declaration from the London building industries federation declaring that the men will not return to work as long as the office of works decision is maintained.

There is considerable controversy between the painters and masters over the condition of things in that trade. Ninety-one firms have agreed to the men's terms but the masters claim that there are 4000 firms concerned and that not one of the larger ones is included in the 91. The men claim that there are only 400 firms of any particular size. They also declare that very few men have returned to work, whereas the masters claim that so many men have returned that the strike is practically accounted for.

In the meantime the politicians have not been inactive. Keir Hardie spoke again last night in Dublin, advising the men to stand firm in their demands, and a delegation of the trades union congress sitting in Manchester will arrive in Dublin in the usual course of things this morning.

SYNDICALISM PLAN LOSES IN BRITISH TRADES CONGRESS

LONDON—The trades union congress sitting in Manchester has expressed itself on the subject of syndicalism even more forcibly than previous congresses of the last two years. Out of 550 delegates, who represent between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 workers, only three could be found to support syndicalism views in favor of a general strike and control of individual industries by the workers in those industries against a resolution proposed by William Harvey, member for northeast Derbyshire and member of the miners federation, in favor of direct political action. There were very few speakers against the resolution, which was carried in the overwhelming manner described.

CAPTAIN CHASE TO DIRECT MILITIA SERVICE SCHOOLS

Appointment Announced of Head of Department of Instruction in the National Guard

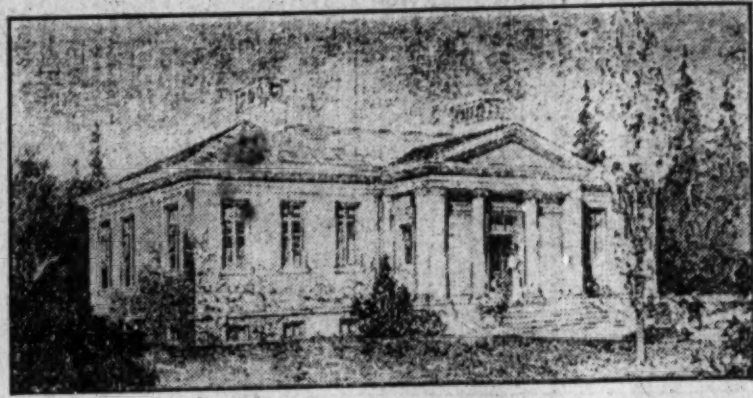
Capt. Harry G. Chase, commanding company A of the signal corps of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, is to be appointed secretary of the service schools of the militia of this state, it was announced today at the State House.

The service schools comprise all the schools of instruction for militiamen in the commonwealth, including enlisted men and non-commissioned, and commissioned officers.

While there is an advisory academic board, and while the adjutant-general is in command of the schools, the actual work of directing them and acting as principal falls upon the secretary.

POLICE HEAD REAPPOINTED
READING, Mass.—William E. Swain, chief of police, has just received papers reappointing him for another year.

CLASSIC BUILDING FOR KINDERGARTEN



(Kilham & Hopkins, architects)

Structure at Wellesley as it will look when completed

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley kindergarten, a project of the Village Improvement Society and Wellesley College, that has been anonymously financed, is soon to be opened to the children of the town.

The building, now nearly finished, was given as well as the salary guarantee of the superintendent, Miss Devereau, and her two assistants for five years.

It is expected that there will be an

attendance of 75, as young children from the three parts of the town will be welcomed providing transportation is provided by the parents. Ages will run from 3½ to 6 years, with exceptions in the discretion of the board of trustees.

The building is a modified classic in exterior design, and is simply finished within. There are three teaching rooms. A conservatory may be added later.

RAILWAY CLERKS WISH RECOGNITION IN APPOINTMENT

New England Man Desired for Boston Post to Which Westerner Has Been Named

Official announcement from Washington today of the promotion of Frank D. Johnston, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service of Omaha, Neb., to the position of superintendent of the railway mail service of New England with headquarters at Boston, has brought about considerable comment among the rank and file of the postal service. The men had three candidates in the field, one of whom holds a high position in postal circles in Boston for more than 25 years has been connected with the railway mail service and had the united support of the New England congressional delegation.

It is said by them that Mr. Johnston has served his time in the West, is not familiar with the New England railroad systems and that a New England man should be given preference. Mr. Johnston has been in the service about 20 years.

Spencer W. Shepherdson, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service in Boston, is notified that the new superintendent will report for duty Sept. 15. Railway mail clerks state that although the postmaster general has named Mr. Johnston for the berth they will contest it and seek recognition through the New England congressmen.

There are 1200 men in the service throughout the New England states. The position pays a salary of \$3500.

LEXINGTON SEEKS MONEY AS START FOR CIVIC CENTER

At the special town meeting tonight in the town hall at 7:45 o'clock, the park commissioners will seek an appropriation of \$500 for improving the Buckman tavern, which is located opposite the battle green.

This will be the first step towards forming a civic center for the town since the purchase of the land, and eventually it is proposed to make a park out of the estate.

The park commissioners also want \$1500 for grading and preparing the area in the rear of the new Adams school building in East Lexington for park and playground purposes.

CHIEF OF MINE GUARDS TESTIFIES

WASHINGTON—Before the Senate investigating committee, investigating the West Virginia mine strike, today, W. W. Phaup, chief of the Baldwin-Felts mine guards, testified how he was wounded three times at Paint Creek.

That conditions are growing worse in the coal region was asserted by the witness. Mr. Phaup told of the battle of Mucklow, where he said strikers fired on the guards, who were unarmed.

DELEGATES OF BULGARIA READY TO MEET TURKS

General Savoff and Monsieur Tocheff With Their Advisers Arrive in Constantinople Prepared to Conduct Negotiations

NO DISMANTLEMENT

LONDON—The Bulgarian delegates who are to conduct negotiations with Turkey have now arrived in Constantinople. They consist of General Savoff and Monsieur Tocheff, with Colonel Papadopoulos and Major Koseff as their technical advisers. There is a tendency in the Turkish press to object to Savoff, owing to the tone of his despatch during the late war, but this may be regarded rather as the usual Turkish method of accentuating every conceivable objection as a prelude to subsequent bargaining.

There is little question that the Turks will insist on holding Adrianople and its station, which the Bulgarians seem to have made up their minds as to as lost to them, and also the entrenched position at Kirk Kilisse, which the Bulgarians will make great effort to retain. There is no possible chance that the Turks will agree to the dismantlement of fortifications, as one of their great reasons for seizing Adrianople was to gain the strongest possible strategic frontier.

The fact that they are steadily occupying all eastern and western Thrace is regarded simply as their means of putting ultimate pressure on Bulgaria to accept their terms. These terms will probably be the strategic line outlined some time ago in these columns from the pamphlet issued by Field Marshall von der Goltz. No doubt if Turkey can gain these conditions, she will be prepared to accept almost any demands the Bulgarians may choose to make in the way of a commercial treaty.

HEARING HERE ON BIRD LAW

WASHINGTON—A hearing concerning the recently established migratory bird regulations in accordance with the Weeks-McLean law will be held at Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Sept. 12, at 3 p. m., it is announced today by T. S. Palmer, assistant chief of the biological survey, department of agriculture.

Many Massachusetts sportsmen interested in ducking clubs have made recommendations to the department regarding changing closed season dates. These will be considered at the hearing.

BALL GAME POSTPONED

The National League baseball game between Boston and Philadelphia scheduled for this afternoon at the Walpole street grounds, has been postponed, and will be played as part of a double-header Saturday.

SPRIG LEADING SONDER YACHTS IN THIRD RACE

American Yachts Are Again Showing the Way to the Three German Challengers in International Races

TRIANGULAR COURSE

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The Sprig, the only American yacht which had not won any previous race, led the fleet at the completion of the first half of the third of the international sonder yacht races off here today, sailed in a moderate northeast breeze. The yachts sailed practically in two divisions, the Americans having a lively contest out ahead, while half a mile astern trailed the Germans, also engaged in a fine struggle for fourth place.

The first leg was a beautiful race and the Sprig led at the first mark by several seconds over the Ellen. She increased her advantage in the reach to the second mark to 27 seconds and by reason of a luffing match between the Ellen and Cima, made a still further gain in the third leg. The times at the end of the first round, the start being at 11:10, were:

Sprig, American	12 24 10
Ellen, American	12 30 26
Cima, American	12 36 32
Angela IV, German	12 40 23
Serum, German	12 40 30
Wittelsbach X, German	12 40 58

All the yachts luffed around the home mark, and then with flattened sheets started on the second round of the course.

The breeze failed to keep up its promised speed as the yachts came out to the start; but it was still blowing five knots when the preparatory signal was sounded at 11 o'clock. The course was triangular with the first leg northeast by east, and the second south 12 east.

When the start was signaled at 11:10 all three of the Americans were close to the line on the starboard, with the Sprig in the lead. The three German yachts were close astern so that the start for the entire fleet was a good one.

Soon after the yachts had crossed the line, the Cima broke tacks and stood

GRADE TEACHERS DEMANDED FOR COMING SEASON

Bureau Maintained by State Board of Education Finding Positions for Those Registered

Well qualified teachers for positions in the grade schools the coming year are in demand, according to W. J. Hamilton, head of the teachers' registration bureau of the Massachusetts board of education.

Established nearly a year ago, the bureau has proved to fill a need. Positions have been found for 59 applicants, most of them in the summer. These comprise two superintendents of schools, eight high school principals, 17 high school assistants, one elementary principal, 23 elementary teachers and eight special teachers. There are now 245 names on the registration list.

Any teacher wishing a position in schools under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts board may register with the bureau on the payment of a fee of \$2. This money is to help pay the expenses of the bureau. No other fee is charged.

SUFFRAGE RALLY IS PLANNED ON WINTHROP BEACH

Miss Mary Frances Bolles of Winthrop has arranged an international meeting on woman suffrage Saturday afternoon and evening. If conditions favor the meeting will be held on the beach, otherwise in the new Winthrop hotel.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman will speak on the suffrage situation in the United States, Miss Vera Wentworth of the situation in England and Mrs. J. H. Windom will tell of woman suffrage work in Rome, Italy.

The party who recently marched from New York will be accompanied to Winthrop by six of the escort who met them upon their arrival in Cambridge, Asquith, the suffrage horse and the hurdy-gurdy. They will go by ferry and while on board they expect to give the passengers a hurdy-gurdy concert and speeches on woman suffrage.

DECREE DECLARED PUT INTO EFFECT

NEW YORK—Former Senator John C. Spooner announced today that the United States district court that the American Coal Tar Products Company and allied corporations forming the so-called Coal Tar Trust, which was ordered dissolved under the Sherman anti-trust act, had complied with the decree of the court.

Assistant District Attorney Thompson, who conducted the dissolution suit for the government admitted that the combination had been dissolved within the last six months.

PHOTOGRAPHERS WIN HONORS FOR ART WORKS IN DISPLAY



(Courtesy of the Hammer Dry Plate Company)

Prize photograph taken by N. C. Brock of Ashville, N. C.

Picture No. 6, submitted by N. C. Brock of Ashville, N. C., was awarded the gold medal this morning for being the most artistic and best photograph of a person in the grand portrait class, an exhibit open to photographers from all parts of the world, by the Photographers Association of New England in convention at Mechanics hall this week. The photograph shows a young girl

whose face is framed in a picturesque straw bonnet.

Mr. Brock also won the \$200 prize offered at the Cedar Point exhibition in the Ohio and Michigan convention held about three weeks ago.

Certificates of merit were awarded to 31 New England photographers for exceptional work, the greatest number (Continued on page seven, column two)

T. W. SWIFT TO ACT AS POSTAL HEAD AT LYNN

Boston Inspector Will Have Charge Until Edmund S. Higgins Qualifies for Position

LYNN, Mass.—Until Edmund S. Higgins of Lynn, who has just been affirmed as postmaster of Lynn, qualifies, Post-office Inspector Theodore W. Swift of Boston will act as postmaster of this city.

Postmaster Swift's orders are to restore the local conditions, including the personnel, exactly as they were before the merger with the Boston district Feb. 1 last. Howard E. Gowan is now acting as assistant postmaster. He has been connected with the Lynn postoffice for a great many years and at the time of the merger he was retained as assistant superintendent. He now goes back to his old position as assistant postmaster. He originally took the place of Horace H. Atherton, Jr., now register of probate for Essex county. This was in Mr. Taft's administration.

Lately, politics are considered to have played a very important part in Lynn postoffice affairs, but it is understood that Postmaster Swift has received a specific outline of the proper course to pursue here, and will follow it strictly.

It is understood that Congressman Michael E. Phelan of Lynn has left for Washington, with the bond for Mr. Higgins, and that it will be but a few days when Mr. Higgins will be recognized officially as postmaster of this city.

MILK PRODUCERS AND WAGON MEN ASK MORE MONEY

Dairymen Consider Demands Made by Both Interests—Farmers Tell of Increase Asked

Milk promised today to force itself on the attention of Bostonians as one of the present issues. While the milk wagon drivers held a meeting in Charlestown to hear the report of a committee which had conferred with dairy men which had conferred with dairymen themselves considered the demand from the farmers for higher prices.

Producers of milk in New England have notified contractors that they will have to pay 40 cents for each 8½-quart can of milk during the winter season, the high prices of labor and grain being assigned as reasons for the increase. At the same meeting that decided this the directors of the New England Milk Producers Association elected Richard Pattee of Laconia, N. H., as secretary.

Public regulation of the milk traffic and legislation to protect the producer are planned by the organization. Mr. Pattee is to investigate the milk question from the viewpoint of the producer and will issue monthly bulletins on this work.

MAYOR GAYNOR OFF TO EUROPE

NEW YORK—Mayor Gaynor sailed for Europe at noon today on the steamship Baltic of the White Star line. The mayor will return on the same ship on Sept. 20.

CURRENCY BILL POSTPONEMENT UNTIL DECEMBER IS PROPOSED

Senator Weeks Introduces Resolution in Senate to Defer Financial Reform Measure to Regular Session—Fuller Consideration and Many Changes Needed

WASHINGTON—Postponement of currency legislation until December is proposed in a resolution introduced in the Senate today by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. The resolution directs the banking and currency committee, of which he is a member, to report the bill to the Senate Dec. 2, the first day of the regular session.

"There is no emergency requiring banking and currency legislation now that has not existed to an equal degree most of the past two years," said Senator Weeks, explaining his action. "This is proved by the government statistics of cash on hand and money in circulation and the consolidated bank statements. I urge that the bankers are unanimous in the opinion, both those here and those not here, that there is no emergency."

"The Aldrich-Vreeland law is in effect until next June and if we make this legislation special business in December we can easily finish it in ample time. Furthermore it will be taken up when

the Senate is in the best condition for it, after having had a rest."

"In December the Senate is always idle waiting for the appropriation bills and that will be the best time to debate the currency bill."

"The Chicago conference of bankers and the hearings so far indicate that radical changes will be made in the bill. There is wide difference of opinion among senators and even among members of the committee as to what should be done and I believe it will be impossible for the committee to report a bill within 60 days. There will be ample hearings. The majority of the committee favor summoning men who know about the subject to get all the expert information available. It will not be hurried."

Senator Weeks gave notice to the committee that he would introduce his resolution and asked that it go over until tomorrow for consideration, when he will speak in its support.

6-CENT FARE TO REVERE BEACH IS ASKED FOR

Petitioners at First of Series of Inquiries on Street Railway Service at 20 Beacon Street Want Price Reduced

HELD UNDER NEW ACT

Proposal Is to Have Direct Transit Service Through the East Boston Tunnel by Cars of the Elevated

Reduction in car fares from eight to six cents between Revere beach and Boston was asked for in a plan submitted by petitioners today at the first of a series of hearings on street railway service in the metropolitan district held before a joint session of the public service and the Boston transit commissions at 20 Beacon street.

It is proposed to have direct transit through the East Boston tunnel by the Boston Elevated Company's cars to the beach.

The plan would necessitate operating the Elevated cars over 1½ miles of track between Orient Heights and Revere beach now controlled by the Bay State Street Railway Company.

There are three direct routes to the beach at present, by the narrow gauge railroad, by the tunnel and Orient Heights and by way of Chelsea. The last named route is the cheapest if the passenger transfers from a Boston Elevated car, as the eight-cent check can be used.

The hearings are being held in accordance with a legislative resolve of 1913 that provides that the joint board shall investigate the service being rendered by these two companies and report its findings to the next General Court before Jan. 10, 1914.

The joint commission has the right to administer oaths and to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers. The commission may spend for necessary purposes a sum not exceeding \$5000, which amount is to be assessed upon the Metropolitan parks district.

The opening session was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Professor Swain acted as chairman as Chairman Macleod was delayed. Mr. Macleod came in shortly afterward and took the chair.

Thomas A. Niles of East Boston rose and said that he would like to conduct the hearing for the petitioners. Representative Giblin asked that Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett and Mr. Clement of Wakefield conduct the hearing.

Arthur A. Ballantyne of the Boston Elevated said that he understood that this investigation was to find out what constructive measures were advisable in the outlying districts of the city.

Corporation Counsel Corbett and Mr. Clement of Wakefield felt that the matter of dual service should be taken up first. The matter of Mr. Niles' conducting the hearing was deferred.

Representative William N. Robinson of Chelsea said that he believed the matter was primarily because of dual service in Revere and Chelsea but that the wording of the resolve included all matters of service in greater Boston.

James H. Jackson of the Bay State Street Railway Company, former chairman of the railroad commission, agreed with Mr. Robinson. "The Bay State isn't apparently interested in proposals which your board shall make."

Mr. Macleod—But the Bay State operates in the Metropolitan district.

Mr. Jackson said that the language of the resolve was ambiguous, but he was certain that it concerned only local affairs.

"If your joint board should consider it wise to take it as meaning all matters, however," said Mr. Jackson, "we file no objection."

TWO REPUBLICANS GET THEIR NAMES ON BALLOT SHEET

John F. Casey of Everett, candidate for the Republican nomination for the House in the twenty-fourth Middlesex district, and John Gordon, Republican and Progressive candidate for the House from ward 23, won their cases, according to a decision by the ballot law commission made today. Their names will go on the ballot.

Charges that a nomination paper for the Democratic ward committee in ward 19 was illegally signed are being investigated by the commission.

On a paper filed by former Representative James McInerney's faction for ward committee appeared the name of Joseph S. O'Neil. After the paper had been let out of the clerk's office three times, on each of which occasion the temporary receipts for the paper were signed "James McInerney," it was found that the name of O'Neil had been crossed out and the name of Michael Reddish substituted.

The ward faction opposed to the McInerney ticket charged that the name of Reddish was written in by someone other than himself and brought the question to the attention of the ballot law commission. The commission will give a hearing on the dispute Tuesday.

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Balkan Settlement Satisfies at Least Three Countries

TURKS MAY CEDE ADRIANOPLE TO THE BULGARIANS

Vienna Prediction Points to Probable Relinquishment of Reconquered City by Porte for Some Large Compensation

AUSTRIA TAX HEAVY

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The Balkan questions have all been settled, temporarily at least, to the satisfaction of Rumania, Serbia and Greece and to the great dissatisfaction of Bulgaria, and her supporter, Austria-Hungary. It is not believed in Vienna that any further move will be made for some weeks at least, on the part of any great power.

The question of the evacuation of Adrianople, a very difficult problem, is still unsolved. England is certainly in favor of the Turks retaining Adrianople, for she must think of her Muhammadan subjects, who are taking a very decided part in the question, and who are ready to help the Turks both openly and secretly in any way that is possible.

Austria-Hungary is secretly in favor of the Turks. She has a very distinct feeling that Turkey was a great nation before the small Balkan states were created, and that she cannot be crushed in this way by her enemies, without the prestige of her neighbors also suffering. Then both England and Austria have important political and strategic reasons for wishing Turkey to remain as long as possible in possession of Constantinople.

Russia Distrusted

Russia's kind offer of assistance in driving the Turks out of Constantinople has been regarded with distrust by the powers. England and Austria will not even hear of such a thing as Russian intervention. Who can guarantee that Russia, once established in the Dardanelles, will retreat? The possibility is always open that she, having reached the sea, might decline to leave and follow the example of the Balkan states in taking what she could. It is felt in every capital of Europe, that the time for the partition of Asia Minor has not yet come. Thus every act which might precipitate this must be carefully avoided.

It is, however, most probable that Adrianople will finally be ceded by the Turks to Bulgaria in return for some heavy compensation arranged by the powers. What form this compensation will take, and whether Turkey will consider that any financial help, even guaranteed by France, will make up to her for the loss, is sufficient compensation, remains to be seen.

Austria-Hungary is now faced with the cost of her mobilization and, what is still more terrible, the expense which will result from the new military law. The mobilization expenses, although great, are non-recurring. The outlays caused by the new army and navy schemes are continuous. The people in this country are already taxed to the very last farthing of their taxable capacity.

Food Prices Raised

The weight is not felt so much in direct taxation, which is not great, the heavier part being included in the house

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"Hanky Panky," 2. 8.
CASTLE SQUARE—"London Assurance," 2. 10, 8. 10.
COLONIAL—"The Merry Marry," 2. 8.
REITH'S—"Vanderbilt," 1. 45, 7. 45.
MAJESTIC—"What Happened to Mary," 2. 15, 8. 15.
PARK—"H. B. Warner," 2. 15, 8. 15.
PLYMOUTH—"Miss May Irwin," 8. 15.
SHUBERT—"Sam Bernard," 8.

NEW YORK
COBAN—"Potash and Perlmutter,"
COMEDY—"Her Own Money,"
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart,"
ELTING—"Whirligig the Law,"
EMPIRE—"John Drew,"
FORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard,"
FORTY-EIGHT—"Miss Helen Lowell,"
HIPPODROME—"America,"
KNICKERBOCKER—"Sunshine Girl,"
LYRIC—"When Dreams Come True,"
THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Xantippe"

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"The Whip,"
CORT—"Ship of Fools,"
GARRICK—"William Dodge,"
GRAND—"Stop Thief,"
ILLINOIS—"Lady of the Shipper,"
KARLE—"A Trip to Washington,"
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law,"
PRINCESS—"Little Miss Brown."

rent, and therefore not regarded as taxation by the less educated. The direct taxation renders food very dear. It results in the sale of provisions unfit for use, and in adulteration. Thus the poorer part of the population not only gets small quantity for its money, but poor value.

The people of Vienna have succeeded in obtaining a certain small number of small flats at cheap prices where families with children are preferred, as a result of their demonstrations a couple of years ago. They now intend to get cheap provisions. This question is larger and more complicated. It is, however, probable that there will be a good deal of trouble of one sort and another in the autumn when the shortage of meat and other provisions always makes itself felt in this country. The knowledge that new and higher taxes are to be imposed is not likely to improve the situation.

SYDNEY CITIZENS HONOR PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—About 200 citizens of Sydney presided over by the lord mayor gave a dinner in the town hall to the Hon. W. A. Holman, premier of this state, to mark his return from abroad.

The gathering was representative of all shades of opinion, and the toast of Mr. Holman's health was eloquently proposed by the lord mayor, who recited the rise of the brilliant guest of the evening against heavy odds to the highest post in the land as premier.

Mr. McGowan, late premier, also supported the toast in generous language, stating that Mr. Holman was the youngest premier this state has yet seen. On behalf of a few friends and admirers he presented Mr. Holman with a purse of sovereigns.

Mr. Holman made an eloquent and statesmanlike reply, and alluded to his 20 years' connection with the labor movement, and the stress and storm of political life the movement had come through. He expected to still steer the ship safely through the coming battles and alluded to the labor men's devotion to the cause as a religion rather than a profession.

He was splendidly received and even his strongest opponents, politically, all pay tribute to his exceptional abilities and his untiring pertinacity of purpose.

INDIAN DHOWS IN MID-OCEAN GET WATER OF LINER

(Special to the Monitor)
PERTH, Aus.—The Orient liner Orana reports having met with three Indian dhow while in mid-ocean, about half way between Colombo and Fremantle. After several days out of sight of land the passengers on the Orana espied three curious little craft heading toward the mail steamer. These proved on nearer sight to be Indian dhows, manned by natives with skins as black as jet.

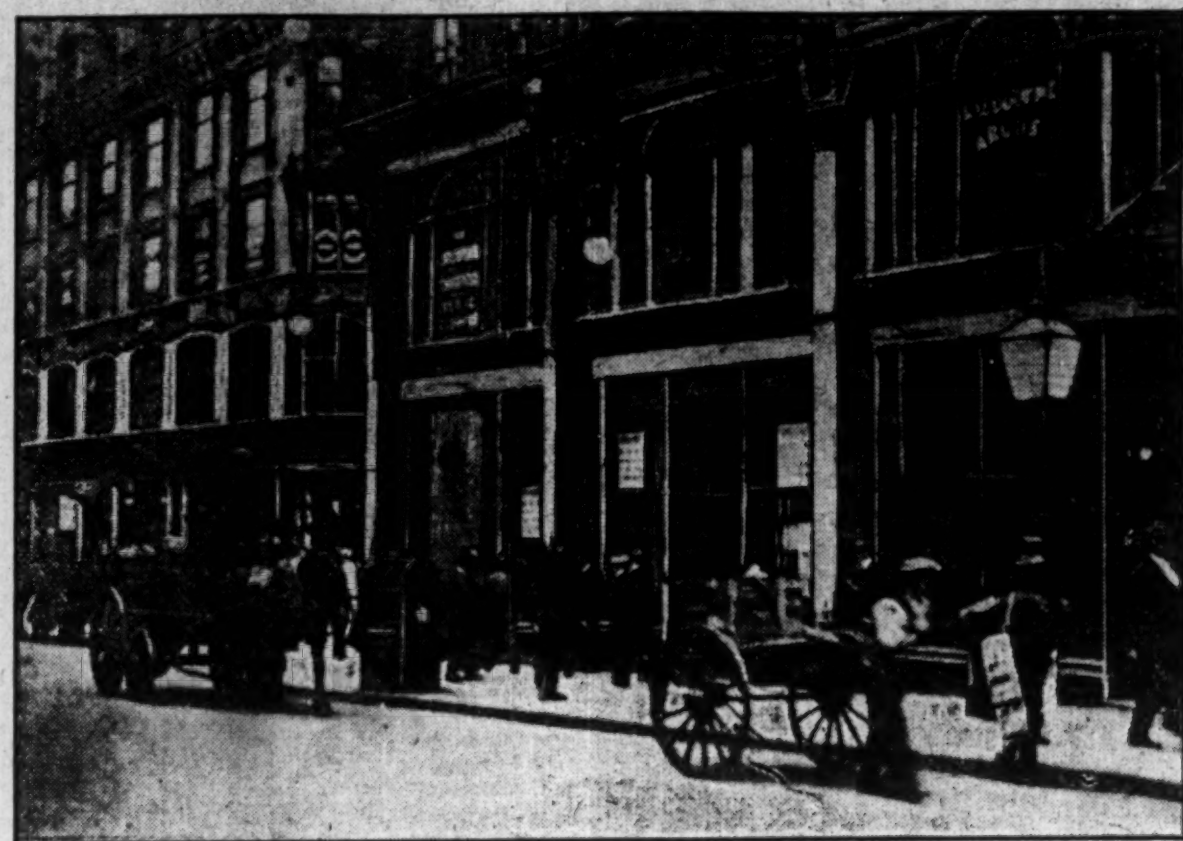
When within signaling distance they hoisted signals of distress; in consequence the mail steamer slowed down and waited for them. Thereupon the natives sent out three little boats and by means of many wild and expressive signs made known to the ship's officers that they had run short of water and begged them to replenish their supply.

Finding their reception was cordial the natives produced their curious water carriers, full-sized pigskins, and after having them filled, returned with many signs of gratitude to the dhows. These dhows, the officers informed the passengers, carry the native traders between the African coast and Persia, making the outward voyage on one monsoon and the return on another. Their steering and other gear is all of the crudest kind. When the dhows were encountered they were fully 500 miles from land.

PRESS BUREAU FOR WAR OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The press department for the navy, instituted by Admiral von Tirpitz to insure the publication of news showing the necessity for increased naval armaments, has been productive of good results in the estimation of high officials. It has therefore been decided to provide a special credit in the forthcoming military budget for the organization of a press department in the ministry of war.

OFFICES OF DAILY CHRONICLE IN LONDON



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Quarters on Fleet street of newspaper of which R. Donald is editor

GERMANY URGED TO EXHIBIT ON BASIS OF UNITED STATES TRADE

Steamship Man Points Out That His Country Received \$180,000,000 for Exports to America—Independent Action Tendency Strengthened by French Attitude

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—In addition to Herr Ballin, president of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, Herr Heineken of the North German Lloyd Company is, as already reported by cable, urging the importance of Germany participating in the Panama-Pacific exhibition.

In the course of an interview he said that although but a comparatively short time had elapsed since the St. Louis exhibition, and although during that interval Germany had taken part in several exhibitions in other places, the fact should not be lost sight of that the development of German industry was so rapid that advantage should be taken of every occasion to advertise the progress made.

In his opinion it was unwise not to exhibit at San Francisco and thereby lose the opportunity of advertising German products in a country representing 100,000,000 inhabitants, just because Germany had exhibited recently in Belgium or in the Argentine. Last year, he points out, America made over 17 milliards by goods imported from abroad, of which sum Germany received \$180,000,000.

If, therefore, a country which is already such a good customer of Germany and promises to become an even greater one, holds such an exhibition in connection with the opening of the Panama canal, which will influence the trade and industry of the whole world, it would, he declares, be a technical mistake not to take part in it.

Any expense connected with such an exhibition should not be considered in the light of a sacrifice, but as an investment, as Herr Ballin and others had shown.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, along with many other German commercial papers, regards the government's decision not to exhibit at Panama as a grave mistake. It is contended that the authorities have been unduly influenced in arriving at this decision by the steel and iron industries. These industries, it is pointed out, have comparatively little interest in the United States and they could not expect to reap much benefit from exhibiting on the Pacific coast.

It is, however, these organs contend, a mistake to regard the iron and steel industries as in any way typical of German trade with the United States, and they claim that the chemical, textile, leather, glass, porcelain, paper and refining industries should be taken more into account. The German Cloth Dealers League is urging the tailoring trade to ignore the government's decision and to take part in the exhibition. This tendency towards independent action has been strengthened by the fact that France has already accepted the invitation.

On the other hand, the North German Gazette repeats that a strong feeling prevails in German industrial circles that no useful results can be obtained by Germany being represented at such an exhibition. There is, it is declared, a general feeling that exhibitions have been overdone.

The true facts of the case Lieutenant

take part in it. Any expense connected with such an exhibition should not be considered in the light of a sacrifice, but as an investment, as Herr Ballin and others had shown.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, along with many other German commercial papers, regards the government's decision not to exhibit at Panama as a grave mistake. It is contended that the authorities have been unduly influenced in arriving at this decision by the steel and iron industries. These industries, it is pointed out, have comparatively little interest in the United States and they could not expect to reap much benefit from exhibiting on the Pacific coast.

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DUNNE AEROPLANE RIGHTS NOT ALL IN FRANCE SAYS INVENTOR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The experiments which Commander Felix has been carrying out on French aviation grounds with the Dunne aeroplane, and the high appreciation with which this machine is regarded by the French military authorities, has raised inquiry in England as to why more has not been heard of the invention in this country.

The rumor which has got abroad that the secret and the entire rights of the Dunne aeroplane have been sold to France, has received direct contradiction by Lieutenant Dunne in a communication to the Times. In it he states that the idea that the Blair Athol syndicate are discriminating against the war office has been given further color by the statement of the financial secretary of the war office that two machines ordered in March are three months overdue.

The new machine we are building for the Nieuport Company is in the same backward condition as those ordered for the war office. From the present administration of the royal flying corps I have received nothing but kindness.

Dunne puts as follows: "The entire rights in the machines have not been sold to France. We have patents in most countries, and all that is here in question is the French patent, the abandonment of which would have allowed anyone in France to start manufacturing these machines without restriction."

"The secret was lost to the war office as long ago as 1900, when I was obliged to patent my derelict invention in all countries as the necessary preliminary to obtaining financial support for further experiment. The machine which Commander Felix has taken to France is an old one, built in 1911, but now equipped with an engine belonging to the Nieuport Company."

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NEW OFFICIALS OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALIA NAMED

Woman For First Time Acts in Official Capacity at Initial Session of the Legislature

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In connection with the swearing in of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives prior to the opening of the first session of the fifth federal Parliament, Sir Edmund Barton, the acting chief justice, and Mr. Justice Isaacs officiated as deputies of the Governor-General, accompanied by their respective associates, who in the latter case is Miss Nancy Isaacs, daughter of Mr. Justice Isaacs. This is the first occasion on which a woman has acted in an official capacity at the opening of a parliamentary session.

For the new Parliament, Senator T. Givens of Queensland was unanimously selected as president of the Senate, and W. Elliot Johnson as speaker in the House of Representatives. Senator Givens is an Irishman from Tipperary, with a pronounced brogue, and he is regarded as one of the best fighters of his party. He has been 31 years in Australia. He entered the Queensland Parliament in 1890, and was elected to the Senate in 1903.

Elliot Johnson, the new speaker, was born at Newcastle upon Tyne in 1861. After leaving school he served his time as a midshipman in the mercantile marine, and subsequently joined his father as a scenic artist in London. He came to New South Wales about 30 years ago, and represented the constituency of "Lang in the second federal Parliament. His experience as deputy chairman of committees will be of value to him in his new position.

GERMAN ARMY MANEUVERS FOR ROAD PROTECTION

(Special to the Monitor)
LUXEMBURG.—Grevemacher, a town on the frontier of the Grand Duchy of Prussia, was recently surprised at the sound of cannon on the further side of the River Maas.

The explanation of this unusual occurrence was that German army maneuvers were taking place between Weller and Temmel, over a distance of five kilometers, the object of the maneuvers being the protection of the railway from Thionville to Treves which runs along the frontier of the Grand Duchy via Irrel-Aix-la-Chapelle.

The bridge of Grevemacher was guarded by German sentries, who prevented ingress into German territory, and the banks of the Maas were illuminated by the glare of searchlights.

FEWER PAPERS IN FUTURE SAYS BRITISH EDITOR

R. Donald Predicts Increase of Tendency Toward Combination, Continuance of Growth of Big Circulations, Smaller Pages

OFFICIAL GAZETTES

(Special to the Monitor)
YORK, England.—The annual conference of the Institute of Journalists was held recently at York. The chief feature of the opening day of the conference was the address on new methods in journalism and on the newspaper of the future by the president of the institute, R. Donald. Mr. Donald is editor of the London Daily Chronicle.

One outstanding effect of the changes which had taken place in the newspaper world, Mr. Donald pointed out, was the check in the increase of newspapers. During 20 years the increase in the total number of newspapers was only 6 per cent, while the population during that period had increased 24 per cent, and the growth to the reading public by a great deal more.

Another far-reaching change was that the press had become commercialized. Instead of individual ownership they had corporations, public or private. Nine tenths of the leading daily and evening newspapers belonged to limited companies. The private owner was a business man who liked his profit and made it, but as he had no responsibility towards shareholders preferred less profit to compromise with principle.

Under corporate ownership the main concern of shareholders, who were investors and not journalists, was their dividends, and dividends must be earned even if principle had to suffer in the process. Along with the growth of the corporate owned press had come multiple ownership. One company sometimes owned or controlled a series of newspapers.

Nationalizing New Phase

Another phase in the changing times had been the nationalizing of London newspapers, which now overran the provinces. The incursion of the London newspapers into the provinces in time to be delivered with the morning's milk had a serious effect on the fortunes of the provincial papers. It was accentuated by the simultaneous publication of several newspapers in two centers. The competition had in some cases acted as a stimulus, in others it had injured circulation. The effect on advertising had been more damaging. The general advertiser could get all he wanted from fewer newspapers, circulating over wider areas, so that the revenues of the less powerful provincial newspapers suffered.

The existence of the halfpenny newspaper, with its new methods of catering for readers, its new style of presenting news and pictures, and its machinery for pushing its circulation, was responsible to a large degree for the vast change which had taken place in morning journalism. At the same time provincial newspapers were never better presented, more readable, or better edited than they were now.

The position of journalists had been affected as well as the character of the newspapers. The new system was doing away with many of the great personal forces in journalism. He remembered the time when almost every London paper had a forceful personality behind it—a writing editor who dominated the whole newspaper with the strength of his personality, and whose influence permeated among his readers. He was rapidly disappearing. In his place they had several editors and many writers, with one chief or managing editor. The administrator was becoming the dominant power. The importance of the news department was magnified at the expense of the purely editorial. The man of ideas, in the newspaper sense, was ousting the man of opinions, in the political sense.

Field Is Narrowed

The concentration of ownership was obviously not in the interests of the journeymen journalist. Salaries were better but the field was narrowed. There was less security of tenure, more changes, greater difficulty when once out of getting back. At the same time there was more opportunity for heads of de-

partments, for a place in the editorial hierarchy. There was demand for journalists of administrative capacity.

The corporation had also given the journalist an opportunity of becoming a shareholder, thus enabling him to reap a small part in the harvest of dividends, which his energies helped to produce. There was a greater demand for original writing. The modern reporter must be more of a writer than a recorder. As Dr. Russell foreshadowed, papers had become more like daily magazines, bright and attractive. The popular journalist felt it necessary to introduce new features of the magazine kind to compete with the prodigious output of the weekly variety press.

If he were to attempt to forecast the future he would say with confidence that daily newspapers would be fewer, the tendency towards combinations would continue to grow. There would, he hoped, be a revival of the purely local country newspaper. The national newspapers would not contain less reading matter but the pages would be smaller. They would be printed better and neatly stitched and would have pictures in color. Morning and evening newspapers would be merged and editions would come out almost every hour. The chief competition to the national newspaper would be from other methods of disseminating news. At the people's recreation halls, with the cinematograph and gramophone, all the news of the day would be given not from its source. Another development would be the issue of official gazettes by municipalities. Newspapers were taking much less notice of speeches in Parliament, and no one could know from the press what the London county council was doing. Clearly every public body must have its own organ.

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REASON URGED ON QUESTION OF MINERS' STRIKES

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWCASTLE, England.—The management committee of the Northumberland Miners Association have issued a circular to the members on the subject of the "strike for everything advocate." The eloquence of this individual, the circular declares, has been listened to but too often of late, with the result that the association is left at present with no money and with an overdraft of £10,000 at the bank.

Workmen should never have recourse to a strike unless every other means has failed, and not even then, unless they are in a position to strike hard enough and long enough. The cost of a county strike amounts to nearly £24,000 a week, and this more than anything, in the light of the present financial condition of the association, shows the futility of the miners' resolve to, in the near future, resort to a "down tools" policy on questions such as the taking of a half holiday on the Saturday without the consent of the colliery owners, and the grievances of night workers.

The officials of the association declare that they are as keen as any of the members to see grievances redressed, but they insist that this desire should be measured by their strength and governed by reason and discretion.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN PARIS SHOWN BY FRESH ENCOUNTER

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—The prosecutions by the government of members of the Confederation Generale du Travail have not uprooted anti-militarism in Paris. This was shown clearly on the occasion of a military tattoo which took the direction of the Place de la Bastille.

The members of the Bonapartist societies, who make a point of attending every military show, came to blows with the anti-militarists along the route, and the encounters became so frequent that it was found necessary to separate the two parties by a cordon of troops.

The anti-militarists then adopted quite different tactics. They started a tattoo of their own, and swinging down the Rue St. Antoine made for the Rue de Rivoli. The police force, taken by surprise, was not numerous enough to stop the march and in its attempt to do so received very rough treatment. Firearms were in use on both sides, and the disturbance was not quelled until a charge of the mounted republican guard sent the mob flying down the Rue de Rivoli to the Tuilleries Gardens, where the last group was dispersed.

Provisional President of Chinese Republic Distrusted

FINAL PARTITION OF CHINA SEEN IN DEVELOPMENTS

Close Student of Situation in Far East Says Japan Seems Only Power Awake to What Recent Events Really Involve

CONDITIONS REVIEWED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had a conversation recently with a gentleman who has just returned from the far east, and who for the last seven years in both China and Japan has been in intimate touch with government circles. Practically every statement made by this gentleman confirms the views, in regard to affairs in both China and Japan, which have been put forward by The Christian Science Monitor for the past four years. This is especially true in regard to the trend of events in China since the outbreak of the revolution.

Questioned in regard to the true position of Yuan Shih Kai, the Monitor's informant said, that no one in China, either in the north or in the south, trusted the provisional President. He had, he pointed out, broken faith with the Manchus, who recalled him from banishment on the understanding that he would do his utmost to save their cause. Not only did he fail to do this, but in fact deliberately planned their downfall and his own elevation, which secured he repudiated his pledges to Sun Yat Sen and the Chinese people in order to make himself dictator. For this, and for many other reasons, Yuan is entirely distrusted by every one.

Financial Intrigue

For years past, he went on, long before the fall of the Manchus, Peking has been the scene of financial intrigue. The unscrupulous of the world's financiers have met there, and in their dealings have left China and her real interests entirely out of account. At the present moment the situation is simply that the financiers, backed up by their respective powers, are supplying money to Yuan Shih Kai in order that he may enforce his authority, because they have come to the conclusion that it is cheaper to subsidize Yuan's army than to intervene themselves.

Nevertheless, speaking as one who has an intimate knowledge of China and who was present during the greater part of the revolution of 18 months ago, the Monitor's informant said it is very difficult to understand the present attitude of the representatives of the powers, and of the powers themselves. Either crass ignorance or deep laid schemes on the integrity of China may account for it.

No taxes have been collected in China for practically two years, and China is absolutely without any income except that derived from the customs and the loans. The customs are under foreign control. The result of this, as far as the present loans are concerned, is not difficult to see. Yuan Shih Kai is at present spending the funds at his disposal like water, and the only way in which he can pay the interest on the loan is by drawing on the loans themselves. There can only be one end to such finance. Of course, he went on, financiers all over the world, with an ignorance of facts which is simply astonishing, are pointing out that China has never yet repudiated her debts, and on this assumption they are disregarding every indication which one might suppose, or ordinarily, dictates caution, and continue to pour money into a country which is not devoting a single dollar of it to productive work.

Not China of Yesterday

These financiers seem entirely unable to understand that the China of today is not the China of yesterday, and that a great change, amounting to a complete transformation, has come over the country within the last two years. It is literally no argument to say that what China did in the past she will continue to do in the future.

Proceeding, our informant said that Japan seemed to be the only power which was awake to what recent events in China really involved. "Japan's policy to an outsider is not easily understood," he went on, "and I have seen it variously interpreted in the European press. Whilst it is perhaps correct to say that a section of the Japanese are sympathetic towards Sun Yat Sen and his ideals, it would also perhaps be correct to say that the government at Tokio would very much prefer to see the ideals of Sun Yat Sen realized in China rather than those of Yuan Shih Kai. But the government does not regard Sun as sufficiently practical."

The Japanese government, however, understands China thoroughly. They realize as no European realizes the enormous extent of the country. They realize that for literally thousands of years China has been self-governing, that there has only been the merest

attempt at a central government for the people. The collection of taxes was the only thorough administrative work in China. Every province, and almost every township within that province, has been an autonomy.

The Japanese realize that any attempt to impose any serious change of policy upon any one of these provinces could not be carried through unless it was submitted to voluntarily; finally, that unless the unexpected occurs, and some wonderful genius arises in China who combines in himself not only the idealism of Sun Yat Sen and the genius of Yuan Shih Kai, but the qualities of a great leader not possessed by either, it will be impossible to carry out the democratic ideal, or even to maintain the integrity of China.

Partition Predicted

"There is," he continued, "only one necessary inference from all this, namely, the partition of China. I realize fully," he went on, "that it is a big word, and involves a huge proposition. Nevertheless if any one asks me whether I believe it is inevitable or not I cannot say yes or no, but I would answer the question by putting another, namely, What other event could result from the present condition?"

"Japan then realizes that China may be partitioned, and in the near future. She is determined to safeguard her own interests, and to see to it that she stands well with the Chinese people. Japan will not do anything more to strengthen Yuan Shih Kai and his regime than to lend money to Yuan as one of the 'group' of lenders. Yuan is not friendly to Japan."

Going on to speak of the position of the foreigner in China, our informant said that it was a grave mistake to think that there is anything more than a superficial change in the Chinaman's attitude toward the foreigner. "The foreigners are still," he said, "to every Chinaman, educated or ignorant, barbarians."

"The man who pulls your rickshaw in the streets of Shanghai, even if he be clothed in rags, nevertheless regards himself as infinitely superior to you. He has a civilization behind him of 4000 years; you are a creature of yesterday, and," he continued, "let me say this, and I would say it with much earnestness because it needs to be said, and needs to be said until it is heeded, that the attitude of the foreigner, and especially the Englishman and American in China, is one which is storing up trouble for future generations."

Natives Never Forget

"The Chinaman never really forgets the slights and the indignities which are heaped upon him by Europeans. Decades of submission have made it seem as though he took no notice of it, but I can say this without any fear of events ever contradicting it, that all these debts will one day be collected, and the time will come when in some way or another they will have to be discharged."

"As I say this I am reminded of an incident I once saw in Shanghai which is typical of thousands of others, and will illustrate better than anything I know what I mean. I was walking through the streets of Shanghai not long ago and I saw standing on the sidewalk outside one of the principal buildings a Chinaman who I knew very well as a man of education and culture. I saw two Englishmen coming down toward him."

"Because there was little room for them to pass, one of them put out his arm, swept the Chinaman into the gutter, and then passed on. The Chinaman slowly picked himself up, shook the dust off his gabardine, and went and stood in the doorway of the building opposite. He seemed to be quite impassive and unmoved. When I got up to him I said, 'Well, so-and-so,' mentioning his name, 'some people seem to have no manners.' All he did was to look after the Englishmen as they pursued their way down the street and say, 'I wonder why they did that!'"

"Now believe me," the Monitor's informant said, "that insult will never be forgotten, and that debt will one day be collected, and, as I say, that is only one case amongst tens of thousands. The Chinaman regards all his present troubles as largely due to the foreigner. He makes no fine distinctions, and it is a grave mistake to think for a moment that he does. All westerners, and even the Japanese, are foreigners to him; and whilst in government circles, such as they are, a distinction may be made between this country and that country, to the average Chinaman the foreigner is just a foreigner and a barbarian—nothing else."

Westerner in Ignorance

Turning to another great question in China, namely, the eternal one of the food supply, he said that there again the westerner was quite in ignorance of the appalling dimensions which famines reached in that country. "I remember," he said, "shortly before the outbreak of the revolution, going up the Grand Canal and stopping with an American doctor who was stationed at one of the principal towns."

"On the night of my arrival we were talking generally over the conditions of things and he asked me if I realized that within less than 100 miles of where we were sitting at least 2,000,000 people were literally starving and 5,000,000 were hungry. I told him I found it hard to credit it."

"Next morning he took me out into the surrounding country, and let me see for myself the condition of things. We rode some 15 miles. I shall never forget what I saw. During all that day we rode

through a country absolutely devoid of vegetation. There was not a single tree with a scrap of bark left upon it, it had all been peeled off and eaten. Now and again we would come across a pool of water inside which dozens of men and women were standing dragging the bottom with nets, not to obtain fish of any kind, for none were there, but in order to get the weeds from the bottom; it was the only vegetation left of any kind. I mention these details because it is very little understood in the West what the problem of supply is to China. This was not a unique circumstance, it was one that occurs quite often, and in many parts of China every year, and the victims of such famines are literally numbered by hundreds of thousands.

"All these considerations help one to realize not only the vastness of China, but the vastness of China's problem. I remember once, about a year ago in Peking, talking to a prominent Chinese politician, who really grasped in some measure the extent of the problem. He said to me, 'Do you know what 400,000,000 people means?' I thought a moment and then said, 'No. It is really impossible to grasp it.' 'Yes,' he said, 'it is almost impossible to grasp it; and yet until we have formed some idea of what it means to awaken 400,000,000 people to some just understanding of their destiny as a race, we cannot begin to understand the Chinese problem.'"

PEACE IN EUROPE IS ADVOCATED BY FRENCH PRESIDENT

M. Poincare Urges Wisdom and Strength in Address Given Before Citizens of Native Town

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—M. Poincare, on his visit to his native town of Bar-le-Duc, was received with all the enthusiasm which it might be expected would be shown him by his fellow townsmen. The President of the republic was accompanied by M. Barthou, the premier, who held his residence, where he is spending his holiday, to attend the official reception.

The streets of Bar-le-Duc were hung with flags and decorations and every house bore some token of festivity. In answer to the speeches which were made at the reception of M. Jules Develle, senator, and M. Manginot, deputy, M. Poincare spoke in affectionate terms of his native town. He recalled the numerous associations of his childhood and youth, which for him were inseparably bound up with it.

All through his political life, he said, ideas and convictions which he had imbibed in his Lorraine home had accompanied and protected him. How often, since his election to the presidency he had heard cheers given for his native province! These were not expressions of chauvinism, neither did they show any preference for any one portion of France, but they were the spontaneous homage paid to a province which in the face of adversity had manifested the noblest qualities of the French character.

Nowhere more than on the eastern frontier had the experience of centuries taught more forcibly the horrors of war and the necessity for wisdom and strength. There was not a single individual in these provinces who would wish for the breaking out of a European war, declared M. Poincare, neither was there one who would not be ready to sacrifice everything to preserve for France her rank as a great power and her complete freedom of action.

ADMIRALTY LORD BEGINS LONG TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The first lord of the admiralty, Winston Churchill, set out recently on a tour of inspection, on the admiralty yacht Enchantress. Altogether, Winston Churchill expects to be away for something over two months. He will be joined by the prime minister about the beginning of October, and the cruise is expected to end at a southern naval port about the end of that month.

RUMANIA'S INTEREST BALKAN EQUILIBRIUM, SAYS MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—M. Take Joneacu, leader of the Conservative Democratic party in Rumania, and Minister of the Interior in the present Margarete cabinet, passing through Paris to Aix-la-Chapelle, gave a correspondent of the Journal des Debats some details on the subject of the Balkan crisis.

The way in which the French Press had recognized the part played by Rumania in the second Balkan war had been much appreciated in his country, stated the minister. It was the ambition of Rumania from the time when she saw that a second war was inevitable to find a basis on which to establish the equilibrium of the Balkans. It was impossible to allow Bulgaria to realize her inordinant ambition.

The first mistake that country made was her attempt to storm the Tchataldja lines; her second mistake was in London. The Bulgarian plenipotentiaries were set on winning all their war had been much appreciated in his country, stated the minister. It was the ambition of Rumania from the time when she saw that a second war was inevitable to find a basis on which to establish the equilibrium of the Balkans. It was impossible to allow Bulgaria to realize her inordinant ambition.

Following on the treaty of London, the Bucharest cabinet warned Sofia that if

CAMEL CORPS ON SOMALILAND TRIP TO COAST



(Copyright by Topical)

Method of transportation which is developing trade of the country

CAMELS TO AID SOMALILAND IN DEVELOPING COAST TRADE

British Counsel Says Caravans Move to Ports With Ghee, Hides and Skins and Return With Clothing, Paraffin Oil, Rice and Salt—Abyssinians Called Apathetic

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A reference to the camel corps in Somaliland in the report for 1912 by Mr. Dodds, the British consul for the district of Harar in Abyssinia, is of particular interest in view of recent incidents. Mr. Dodds says that the establishment of the camel corps in British Somaliland led to the renewal of the use of the trade routes from the south-east portion of the district to the British Somaliland ports.

These caravan routes, he says, are used by those tribes living in the country which extends from Jig Jigga to Milaurel. Unless these caravans are interfered with en passant there is every reason to hope for a great increase in the trade had his holiday, to attend the official reception.

The occupation of such places as Harar by British officials would, without doubt, inspire the Somali and other traders with confidence and a greater in-

crease in British Somaliland trade would result. These caravans proceed to the British ports with ghee, hides and skins, and return with clothing, rice, paraffin oil and salt.

Mr. Dodds also speaks of the apathy of the Abyssinians in regard to the most important matters. The Abyssinians, he says, cannot yet realize that the welfare of their country and themselves depends entirely on the development of the resources of their territory, and the encouragement of commerce. Any proposal of progress in whatever direction is entirely discouraged, and trade is left to be cared for by those actually occupied in its pursuit.

The nagadras, an official appointed by the government, presides over trade affairs in Harar, but as he is usually occupied in listening to the complaints of the traders, he has no time to turn attention to the promotion and welfare of the commerce of the town under his charge.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE INCIDENT REPORT CALLED EXAGGERATED

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—The United Provinces government recently issued a communique to the press dealing with the question of the mosque at Cawnpore, the threatened demolition of an outbuilding in connection with which occasioned a considerable stir in Muhammadan circles and some serious rioting in Cawnpore.

Considerable excitement, the communique states, it appears, has been aroused in Muhammadan circles in connection with the removal, on July 1, of a small building attached to what is known as the Machhli bazar mosque at Cawnpore. It is probable that the facts of the case are not exactly known, even to some of the organizations from which protests are now emanating. In Cawnpore itself there is comparatively little excitement among the Muhammadan community. In the course of a much-needed municipal improvement scheme a project was sanctioned for running a new road through the densely populated area between Moulejanj and the Dufferin hospital. The intention to take up the necessary lands and buildings was duly notified as far back as November, 1909. The plans indicated that the temple known as Nell's temple would be removed and also the outer, or eastern courtyard of the Machhli bazar mosque.

At first serious objections were raised in connection with removal of the temple, a handsome building with a peculiar and pathetic history. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that the new road would be played in such a way as to

spare the temple, which would be left as an island. Muhammadan gentlemen asked whether this would destroy the mosque. They were assured that on the contrary the alignment of the road would spare the courtyard entirely instead of cutting off a piece of it as originally intended.

The only portion of the mosque premises affected would be a narrow projection used as a washing place. The improvement trust committee decided to give a plot along the north wall of the building in lieu. A small building which projected from the eastern wall of the mosque across the alignment of the new road is all that has been removed.

It has been urged in some protests that the building was equal in sanctity with the rest of the mosque. The best comment on this is the fact that, when the chairman of the board went to visit the building, the Muhammadans who accompanied him entered it with their shoes on and a pile of shoes was seen lying on the platform inside.

The trustees of the mosque would have accepted this reasonable settlement of their case some time ago if pressure had not been brought to bear upon them from outside. The whole occurrence, the communique states in conclusion, has been greatly exaggerated and misrepresented. There has been no other intention on the part of the local authorities throughout than to treat the mosque and the trustees with every consideration.

CHINA REQUESTS SUPPRESSION OF JAPAN PAMPHLET

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—The publication in Japan recently of a pamphlet dealing with the political crisis in China and the danger of partition has caused grave concern to the authorities at Peking. It was feared that if it was not promptly suppressed it might obtain a circulation in China; consequently the ministry for foreign affairs, at the instance of the cabinet, cabled to the Chinese minister in Tokio to urge the Japanese government to stop the sale of the pamphlet immediately.

The minister was also instructed to put it to the Japanese government that the Chinese government was so apprehensive of the effect such a publication might have in China that unless the sale was immediately stopped the present friendly relations obtaining between the two nations might conceivably be impaired.

Commenting upon this action of the Peking authorities the China Republican declares that the covert threat, contained in the latter portion of the instructions, was hardly likely greatly to disturb the equilibrium of Japanese statesmen, whose ideas respecting the liberty of the press and freedom of speech and thought were not generally believed to be identical with, much less circumscribed by, those obtaining in Peking. It will be interesting to note, the Shanghai journal adds, the response which these representations bring forth.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY URGED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Talk of Government Help Brings Comment from Press That Movement Be Non-Official

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—At a recent meeting of the Bombay legislative council, Sir Jamsetji Jijiboy raised the question of forming some sort of association to look after discharged prisoners and to prevent the formation of habitual criminals.

It would be impossible, in Sir Jamsetji's opinion, for anything to be done without the help of government, and in support of his argument he pointed out that, even in England, the Central Association for the aid of discharged convicts owed its existence to the initiative of the home secretary in 1910, Winston Churchill.

Commenting on this statement of Sir Jamsetji's, the Times of India points out that this is hardly a correct view of the case, for all that Mr. Churchill did in this respect was to coordinate the various agencies which were already in existence, the essence of the reform being the combination under one authority of all influences which could be used to aid and guide prisoners on their discharge.

Private enterprise, the Times continues, had long before made those agencies a valuable force in the social life of England. If, as Sir Jamsetji maintains, it is impossible, without the initiative of government, to form any association in India that will at least assist the youthful offender who is capable of reformation, there must be, the Bombay Journal insists, something very wrong in society, for it not only evades but it is also confessedly incapable of performing its duties. It would be absurd to expect the immediate growth in India of an organization similar to that which is at work in England, but, the Times adds, it is not unreasonable to look for some more energetic recognition of duty than an appeal to government to do what is essentially and necessarily the work of the non-official community.

BAVARIANS WEAR OLD COSTUME IN PROTEST PARADE

(Special to the Monitor)

MUNICH, Germany—A procession of Bavarian peasants in their traditional costume made its way through the streets of Munich recently to the regent's palace where they performed some of their old country dances.

The procession was organized as a protest against the threat of excommunication preferred by the archbishop of Munich against all those who continue to wear the Bavarian national dress.

All those who are familiar with the Tyrol know the picturesque green coat and chamois breeches of the Tyrolean peasant. The dress is not only worn by the lower classes, it is adopted by the Bavarian royal family and even by the Austrian Emperor when engaged in country sports. "It is hoped that the regent will induce the archbishop to retract his condemnation."

STRIKE MAY STOP NAPHTHA VESSELS

(Special to the Monitor)

ODESSA, Russia—The strike on the Baku oil field is threatening seriously to affect the means of communication throughout Russia. At present the steamers up the Volga, which are worked by naphtha fuel, are still running, but a continuation of the strike will mean the entire stoppage of that service. Though there have been many strikes at Baku of late years, none of them have menaced the actual source of the oil supply as is the case at present.

SCOTLAND REVIVES FISHING FOR PEARLS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Owing to the prolonged spell of dry weather an old industry, that of pearl fishing, has been revived in Kirkcudbrightshire. As many as 49 fishers have recently been seen on some of the rivers in that county and their efforts in search of pearls have occasionally been well rewarded. "A jeweler in the neighborhood has just had the opportunity of inspecting a good specimen, for which the finder received £7."

LORD DUNRAVEN SEES FAILURE IN HOME RULE BILL

Interparty Conference Urged for Measure Which All for Ireland Meeting Speakers Declare Will Not Solve Problem

ELECTION DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)

CORK, Ireland—The annual conference of the All for Ireland League, of which William O'Brien is the leader, was, as already reported by cable, held at Cork recently, and was largely attended, not only by local people, but by sympathizers with the movement from all over Ireland and different parts of Great Britain.

Lord Dunraven, who for a long time has identified himself with the devolutionist idea in Ireland, was unable to be present, but sent a letter of sympathy, in which he expressed his views on the question of home rule by consent. Amongst those present were Lord Wear-dale and Lord Hythe.

In the course of his letter, which was read by Mr. McDonald, chairman of the Cork county council, who presided, Lord Dunraven said that the home rule bill was so unfair to Ireland, especially in its finance, and was so complicated and deceptive that good administration would, in existing circumstances, be found impossible. The procedure adopted had aroused the hostility of one of the greatest parties of the state. It could have been avoided, and it must be.

It was essential, in his opinion, that if a parliament was to be set up in Ireland, it should be done with the consent and approval of all reasonable men. The present bill had failed to obtain any measure of approval from its opponents. They must endeavor to meet the situation by conciliation, conference and consent.

William O'Brien commenced his speech by referring to the presence of Lord Wear-dale and Lord Hythe, and said that it indicated the growth of the spirit of conciliation. Although party politicians would not commit themselves on the subject, he felt absolutely sure that, in their heart of hearts, the majority in all parties recognized that the all-for-Ireland principles were sound and would eventually prove the winning ones.

Proceeding, Mr. O'Brien proposed that in the name of Munster they should appeal to the government to advise the King to call together a small conference, representing all parties both British and Irish, to devise a settlement by consent of the problems of self-government and land purchase in Ireland, believing firmly that such a settlement was within the reach of sympathetic statesmanship, and would be the means of saving Ireland and the Imperial Parliament from a prolonged period of insecurity and discord.

Sir Edward Carson, he admitted, was past praying for, but their appeals were not addressed to such extremists. The government objected to a general election at present, not because they dreaded the hostility of the people of England if the issue was placed fairly before them, but because, if an election were held now, home rule would be confused with other issues and would be fatally handicapped. In his opinion, however, if they once laid the foundation of a settlement by consent at an inter party conference, the first great objection to an election would be eliminated.

BAKHTIARIS AND POLICE IN CONFLICT

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The Rous-skoje Slovo publishes a telegram from Tehran stating that the reconciliation between the Bakhtiari and the police which took place recently was of a most superficial character. The conflict between the two forces is at the present moment as acute as it has ever been.

The Bakhtiari are a most warlike race and the most powerful of Persian tribes; they are also known to be the strongest supporters of the government. It is stated by the opposition that the disturbances between the tribesmen and the police have been engineered by the government in order to create a conflict and so prevent the elections to the Medjlis.

JAPANESE SEE AEROPLANE FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

VERSAILLES, France—The Japanese military mission of 10 officers which is on a visit to France spent some time recently at Villacoublay aerodrome, where they watched a number of flights carried out by Commander Felix on the English Dunne aeroplane.

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made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour have a delicious "wheat" flavor, are very wholesome and make a hearty breakfast.
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Steel Car Era Seems About to Be Started

Congress Is Disposed to Enact Legislation Recommended by the Interstate Commerce Board—Ten-Year Period Is Favored

RECORD OF NEW HAVEN

WASHINGTON—Disposition of Congress to adopt the recommendation of the interstate commerce commission, made in 1911, that all interstate railroads be required, within a fixed time, to abandon wooden cars for cars of steel, in passenger equipments, has been emphasized since the North Haven wreck on the New Haven road, on Tuesday morning. There have been bills, reports on bills, recommendations by the interstate commission, and speeches in both houses of Congress for years, but no legislation. Chiefly, this situation has been due to the statements of interstate railroads that they were putting on steel equipment just as fast as their finances, and the capacity of the steel mills, would permit. Last June there was a renewed interest in the subject in Congress growing out of the Stamford collision, also on the New Haven road, and now comes the North Haven mishap, to call attention to the problem in a still more emphatic manner.

It looks as though there would be hearings before the House committee in a short time resulting in the favorable report of a bill requiring steel passenger equipment by a certain specified date. The bill will not be passed the present session, but will go over until next winter, when it will be taken up, and probably be enacted. The temper of both houses of Congress is now very favorable to such action.

This legislation, coming after the interstate railroads, in the main, have been at work for years providing themselves with steel cars, will not be opposed as vigorously as it was when first proposed. At that time few steel cars were in existence, and that particular kind of car had not gone beyond the experimental stage. The railroads, as a result, stoutly opposed any legislation. But they were quick to see the trend of sentiment all over the country, and so as soon as it had been shown that the steel car was much safer than the wooden car, and would not cost much more to build nor to maintain, they began to place their orders, and steel passenger equipment is now in use on nearly all of the transcontinental lines of the country. Roads such as the Pennsylvania, have all steel cars, while some of the others have wooden cars with steel framework and underpinning.

A few of the railroads have finished entirely their steel equipment, others have 50 per cent of it and these figures decrease to 15 to 25 per cent in the case of others. Enough has been done, however, taking the country as a whole, and enough orders for steel cars are now with the steel mills, to cause the railroads to view the prospect of federal legislation with comparative indifference.

There are some interstate railroads, however, and the New Haven is one of them, that have made only a beginning in the work of substituting steel for wood. But these roads are in the minority and will not be able to stand in the way of legislation next winter, especially if the recommendation of the interstate commerce commission be adopted of a 10-year limit for the completion of the work.

Testimony taken during the commission's hearing following the Stamford collision, showed that the New Haven road at that time (June, 1913) had placed orders for 354 all-steel passenger cars. These, however, will be somewhat slow in being turned out, on account of the heavy orders the mills have for steel of all kinds. The railroads must take their turn, and the New Haven may not begin to receive its steel equipment until next year.

The fact that this railway has been rather slow, as the interstate commission says in the report of the investigation at Stamford, in ordering steel cars, is shown by the statement of the mechanical superintendent who, after pointing out that the company owns a total of 2288 passenger cars of various kinds, says that only 31 of them are of steel, the remainder being of wood. Of these wooden cars 33 were built between 1862 and 1871, 138 during the decade ending in 1881, 744 in the decade ending in 1891, 811 in the decade ending in 1901, 930 in

the decade ending in 1911, 89 in 1912 and three up to June, 1913.

The bill introduced in the House in 1911 provided for steel passenger cars only, and in replying to certain questions propounded by Congress, the interstate commerce commission recommended that any legislation enacted should also provide for steel mail, baggage and express cars. It now seems certain that this proposal will be acted upon favorably when Congress is ready for legislation.

The commission states its reasons as follows for favoring a 10-year limit: "At the expiration of a shorter period of time there still would be many cars capable of as satisfactory service as at present, and to put them out of service altogether in a less period than that proposed would entail a very heavy loss upon the carriers, and deprive them of the use of cars approximately as good as many of their standard cars now in use. "It is believed that even at the end of the 10-year period there would be many cars available for further valuable service with reasonable safety, especially on minor roads where few and small trains are operated and for short distances. This would be particularly true of cars of special construction and strength, such as Pullmans."

For the reasons just given, the commission believes that it should have authority, in any law which may be enacted on the question of steel cars, to extend the period of time within which particular carriers might continue the use of wooden cars.

CORONER MIX BEGINS INQUEST INTO COLLISION

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Coroner Eli Mix for New Haven county began his inquest today to determine the responsibility for the collision between the White Mountain and Bar Harbor expresses at North Haven Tuesday morning. He had announced the inquiry would be secret, but he modified this ruling to admit a representative of the interstate commerce commission. He sent for books and records of the railroad showing the operation of trains.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers tried today to obtain the release of Engineer Miller on bail, but it was refused by the coroner. Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, in a signed statement, declared Wednesday night that the New Haven will conceal nothing in connection with the collision.

He said that the evidence brought out at the hearing held in the office of General Manager Bardo on Tuesday, participated in by the company, Coroner Mix and representatives of the public utility commission of Connecticut, has been refused to the public at the desire of the county and state officials. He said that all facts known to the company will be presented to the authorities at the inquiry of the interstate commerce commission, which begins here on Friday.

WASHINGTON—As a result of the collision between the White Mountain and Bar Harbor express trains on the New Haven railroad at North Haven on Tuesday morning, abolition of every wooden passenger car on railroads of the United States within five years will be made obligatory if a bill passes which is being drafted today by Representative A. G. Allen of Ohio, the member of the post office and post roads committee who drew up the steel mail car clause in the postoffice appropriation bill, and Representative Stevens of New Hampshire, chairman of the safety appliance committee of the interstate commerce commission.

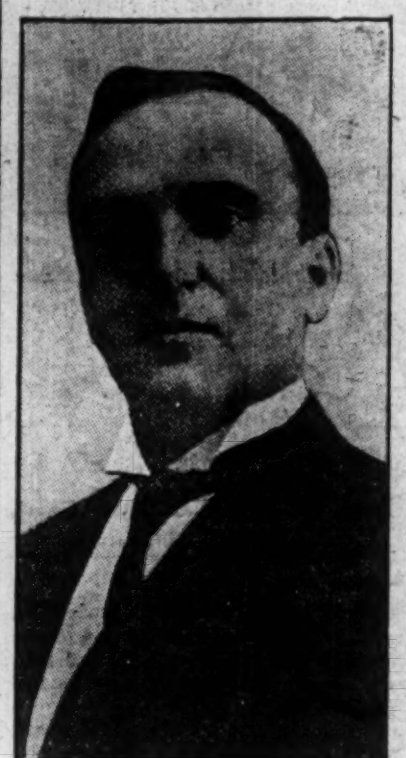
This bill, to be presented at the special session of Congress, will provide that every railroad retire 20 per cent of its wooden passenger coaches in the year beginning Jan. 1, 1914, and 20 per cent in each of the succeeding four years.

HETCH HETCHY BILL IS PASSED

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 183 to 43, the House early Wednesday passed the Hetch Hetchy bill, which provides a right of way for the San Francisco \$77,000,000 water supply project.

EASTON, PA., SOCIETY EXCELS IN MANY CHORAL RENDITIONS

EASTON, Pa.—Easton as the county seat of Northampton county, is closely related to the Moravian communities within the county borders long-famed for devotion to music and the arts. It therefore is always musically active and the leading organization of the city is



CHARLES E. KNAUSS
Director Mendelssohn chorus

the Mendelssohn chorus, a society devoted to the highest ideals in choral music. The Mendelssohn has not been in existence for many years, but its work has been so excellent in all the requisites of a great chorus, that it has become justly recognized as the musical pride of Easton.

The society is the direct outgrowth of

the Orpheus Oratorio Society, which was active in its concert work for a period covering nearly 25 years.

The Mendelssohn is a reorganization of the Orpheus chorus, under management that takes up advanced methods of musical promotion. The active membership is strictly limited to 80 voices, which conduces to a perfect balance of the parts, and the selection of members is from the best voices of the community. The officers are W. Evan Chipman, president; Samuel R. Parke, secretary; Charles Royer, treasurer; Charles Straub and Charles Maddock, accompanists. The working of the chorus is effectively governed by an executive committee in which women take an active and prominent part.

The musical director is Charles E. Knauss, who was also conductor of the Orpheus Oratorio Society from its organization. Mr. Knauss is now organist and choir master of the Second Presbyterian church, Twenty-first and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, but he still finds time during his busy musical season to devote several days of each week to the musical activities of Easton. The soloists and orchestras for the choral concerts are usually engaged from the best obtainable in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

The first complete production of Cole-ridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" music in America was given by this society on May 5, 1903. Other standard works given in Easton under Mr. Knauss' baton include Beethoven's great "Mass," Verdi's "Requiem," Gounod's "Redemption," Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," "Elijah," "Hymn of Praise" and Handel's "Messiah."

For the coming season arrangements have been made to produce Saint Saens' "Samson and Delilah" in concert form, and Dantoeck's "Omara Khayyam"—besides a miscellaneous program when the chief attraction will be the unaccompanied singing of part songs by the chorus.

PARTY COMMITTEES REVIEWED

Editorial Comment on Loss of Machine Control Finds That Public Is the Gainer

CONGRESSMAN AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER of Massachusetts, campaigning in the Maine congressional district soon to have a special election, has illuminated in one of his speeches the causes of his party's defeat in certain elections putting forward as the principal one the loss of control by the state committee. It was, to use his description, "a badly rattled state organization, whose venerable methods might appeal to a conservative troglodyte." In a state of lower general intelligence than Maine, there would be a rush for the dictionary when the people of Captain Gardner's audience reached home. In Maine they would know that a troglodyte was not a new variety of fish.

Whether or not the state organization will accept this judgment upon its methods must be left to the members, while the congressman's sweeping verdict is taken up by the public on the point of whether organizations of the old order are not of the troglodytic period, out of which the progress of politics has passed. There has been growing resentment of machine control for years. It reached its climax in the election of 1912. Whatever claims may be made for the new party of that year there can be no dispute that it owed much of its strength to the opposition to the old machines. The most effective thrusts of its leader were directed at the Republican organization and those who had stood in its high places were the particular targets for his shafts. The disruption of the Republican party is reasonably accredited to the rebuke of its machine management. But the election did not eliminate the party committee as a part of the political outfit.

If it was expected of the new party of 1912 that it would offer a substitute for the committee as a means of running the party machine, that hope has been disappointed. There has hardly been, in the history of parties, more thorough organization or a stronger exercise of authority by committees. Its future may work out the problem of a representative form of party organization but the first year of its record has only supplied a fine example of authority rested in and strongly exercised by the committees. The inconsistency that may be overlooked in the period of young enthusiasm cannot be tolerated permanently. The machine method of running the affairs of the public is not in favor and is not likely to be restored to it.

Organization is not denied to be a prime necessity of parties but the distinction is not difficult between the organization that is representative and the one that does the bidding of a party boss or a group of bosses. In the old form of committee organization there is the most complete reduction of the will of the members of the party that could be devised. It was the perfected product of years of party direction by a few masters. It was the easy implement for the carrying out of policies and the promoting of candidates for office that the people would not, of their own choice, have selected.

If the committee was theoretically representative, being chosen in the party primaries or conventions, it was deprived of its power by the creation of an inner committee by appointment of the chairman, and the reduction of the general

committee to the inconsequence of ciphers. The least divergence from the lines laid down by the inner group and of the master behind the scenes has been rewarded unvaryingly by displacing the uncomfortable member. It has been the way of party management, called the strong way but proved in the final test, supplied by last year's election, the weakest way.

There could hardly be the uprising against the limitations upon the citizen in his rights as a part of the government, which has marked recent years, without including in its sweep the old style dictatorial party management. It has not fully worked out its revolution but it is little likely to stop short of completeness. It probably will not remove the political committee, for there is no visible substitute for it, but it will doubtless compel a new order of procedure, much less superimposed and much more democratic. That is the apparent trend of party affairs.

Congressman Gardner has not been conspicuously an anti-machine man. He did join in the revolt against Speaker Cannon, when some of his associates who are held up as examples of political rectitude and high principle were standing by the speaker. The incident displayed his possibility of independence. He is now a candidate for governor, with a new and keen interest in the effectiveness of organization. He places the methods of his party committee in the category of prehistoric things with less sentiment than practical sense. When the conservative troglodytes cast their vote, it will not be for Mr. Gardner, but perhaps he is not far astray when he assigns them to their remote home and bids them take with them the methods that have been dear.

NEW FIRE STATION CONTRACT IS LET

HOLYOKE, Mass.—M. J. Walsh & Son secured the contract yesterday for the new central fire station to be built at Maple street, near Dwight street. The contract price was \$84,300. P. J. Kennedy's bid being for \$85,568. The contract for the heating and ventilating system was given to Michael Taft for \$2930, while the plumbing contract for \$5225 was awarded to Sullivan & Carmody. Excavations have been completed nearly for the cellar of the new building.

The work of actual construction will be started before the middle of the month, and it is believed that the building will be ready for occupation before the end of the winter.

LEAGUE STUDIES FRUIT RAISING

GRANVILLE, Mass.—Attendance was large at the meeting of the Hampden County Improvement League, held in the apple orchard of William Hanson here throughout the entire day yesterday. The meeting was devoted to the subject of fruit raising, and more especially to apple cultivation.

The morning was devoted to examination of the orchard and listening to Mr. Hanson's methods of cultivation and spraying.

BETA THETA PI TO VOTE ON FOUNDING NEW CHAPTERS

Delegates to Hold Annual Dinner at Nantasket—Petition of Technology Group Granted

Business coming before today's session of the seventy-fourth convention of Beta Theta Pi at the Atlantic house at Nantasket beach includes acting upon petitions of colleges and universities for chapters. Tonight the annual dinner will be held and an attendance of about 600 is expected. The wives of the members will be entertained at the same time at the Copley Plaza in Boston.

During the business session Wednesday afternoon a charter was granted to Kappa Theta, a fraternity at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With the granting of Kappa Theta's petition, practically all of the larger Greek letter fraternities are established at the institute. Another petition was granted for a chapter at the University of Utah.

John R. Simpson of Boston, president. Between 500 and 600 delegates were present. The convention will close tomorrow with an automobile trip to points of historic interest about Boston. Baseball, athletics and water sports continue to be mixed in with the more serious business of the gathering.

STORE NEWS

James T. Chase, superintendent of the Gilchrist Company, left the store last night, for a short vacation, which he is planning to spend at Annisquam.

Arthur Weldon, assistant to the advertising manager of the Henry Siegel Company, has returned from one week's vacation, most of which was spent on the Charles river.

Miss Harriet McDonald of the superintendent's office of C. F. Hovey & Co. is expected to return today from a visit of several days at her home in Providence.

H. H. Ellis, buyer of hosiery and knit underwear for the William Filene's Sons Company, who has completed 10 years of service for this store, was the recipient of a stickpin, set with diamonds, emeralds and pearls, from the firm in recognition of his efficient work.

Under the direction of the Jordan Marsh Mutual Aid Association there will be given on Saturday afternoon and evening the annual field day and family outing at Lexington park, for the benefit of the association. The program includes a band concert, athletic sports with foot races and substantial prizes for the winners, a possible baseball game, moving pictures, a search for a mysterious Jordan Marsh man, with a \$5 prize for the one who succeeds in discovering him, fireworks which are a gift from the firm, dancing and many other features. The officials of the field day include Willis L. Bailey of the advertising office who is chairman, John V. Finn, William E. Corbett, Walter N. London and Miss Mary E. Gorman. Chairmen of the sub-committees are: Sports, W. A. Parr; tickets, A. A. Hunt; dancing, J. S. Rogers.

FOGG FAMILY ELECTS WOMEN TO ALL OFFICES

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.—The twelfth annual reunion of the Fogg Family Association was held here Wednesday, upward of 100 members being present.

It was voted to affiliate with the Colonial Families Association of America, and Mrs. A. J. Fogg of Boston was elected a delegate. At the business meeting the association took a departure by filling all of the elective offices with women.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. C. S. Messer of Medford, president; Miss Marion Shedd of Haverhill, Mrs. George S. Fogg of Beverly, Mrs. Leonard F. Smith of Exeter, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. J. Fogg of Boston, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. George M. Fogg of Georgetown, Mrs. Channing M. Folsom of Newmarket, Miss Maud Currier of Plymouth, Mrs. M. J. Cady of Worcester, Miss Ella M. Fogg of Manchester, executive committee.

It was voted to hold the next meeting in Boston in October, 1914.

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Crete, Sept. 4, noon; Cyprus, Sept. 20

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UPTON AVENUE IN REED CITY, MICH.



REED CITY, Mich.—Reed City is situated in Osceola county on the Hersey river, which is one of the best trout streams in northern Michigan. Lake Osceola divides the town, the northern part being called Holdenville. The Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pere Marquette railroads intersect at this point and have an attractive union depot. The natural beauties of Reed City are impressive. The No-che-mo mineral springs here are known far and wide for their pure and refreshing qualities. The public schools are up to the standard and one of the finest natural groves is in the rear of the building. Riverside park, where camp meetings are held, has a natural auditorium shaded by maples and flanked by numerous cottages. In church privileges nine denominations are represented in the town. The Ladies Literary Club of 50 members is an important factor in the town's civic and educational welfare.

Margin of One on Tariff Bill

Poll of Senate Shows That Democrats Need Every Man Now for Final Passage of the Administration Measure

MAY GET ANOTHER

WASHINGTON—In favor of the bill, 45; voting against it, 44.

That is what the latest poll made by Senate Democrats shows with reference to the approaching vote on the tariff bill in that house and it is needless to say that the margin is so close as to cause some uneasiness. The final passage of the bill is regarded as quite certain, but it is realized by the Democratic leaders that there can be no more defections if the pledge of the party for downward revision is to be made good at this time. Never before, say the congressional historians, has there been the promise of so close a vote on a tariff bill. The Vice-President in such a state of affairs as is here pointed out could not be depended upon to relieve the Democrats, for he has a vote only in case of a tie.

The poll referred to has been made within the past week, and verified, so far as verification is possible at this time. Even after making allowance for a mistake of one vote, the Democratic margin remains exceedingly narrow, which fact will be expected to have a bearing on the final action of the Senate on the income tax question, and perhaps on some of the other features of the bill which have divided the Democratic radicals from the conservatives.

Since the passing away of Senator Johnston of Alabama, there are 95 members of the Senate, of whom 51 are Democrats and 44 Republicans. For one cause or another, three Democrats and three Republicans are permanently paired and will not vote on the tariff bill. This brings the Democratic voting strength down to 48 and the Republican strength down to 41. Senators Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana will vote against the bill, which reduces the Democratic strength to 46 and increases that of the Republicans to 43. One other Democratic senator, thus far not named publicly, is expected to go over to the Republicans so far as the tariff bill is concerned, and if he should do so, the final vote on the bill would be, Democrats 45, and Republicans 44.

Should it later on appear probable that this other Democratic senator will refuse to support the bill, it is likely that the Senate Democratic leaders will telegraph Governor O'Neal of Alabama, urging him to call a special session of the Legislature to fill the Johnston vacancy. They will ask the President to join them in such a request. If Governor O'Neal were to yield, the final vote on the tariff bill might be delayed until after the Legislature had filled the vacancy.

The Governor might reply that he had appointed Representative Henry D. Clayton to fill the vacancy, but the rejoinder would be that the Clayton credentials are not acceptable to the Senate, and even if approved by the Democrats, would be debated by the Republicans as a matter of high constitutional privilege, for an indefinite period.

As said already, however, the prevailing opinion is that there will be enough Democrats to pass the bill. But at the same time, the margin may be so close as to keep the Democrats anxious until the last moment.

By a vote of 55 to 12, the Senate voted down on Wednesday a proposal to place aluminum on the free list. This vote was a test in the passage of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, but the Senate majority supported the party leaders and defeated this amendment, which was intended to regulate trusts. Senator Kenyon and those who joined him in supporting the amendment, declared that the manufacture of aluminum in the United States was in the control of a monopoly—the Aluminum Company of America. The vote was accepted as a prelude to action upon another amendment proposing to free-list the manufactures of all combinations declared by the courts to be monopolies.

Chairman Simmons of the finance committee announced it was not the purpose of the majority party to legislate on the trust question at present. He agreed that the Baltimore platform declared against trust-made products. He said that Congress had spent the summer on the tariff and would spend the fall on currency, and when those were disposed of, trust legislation would be taken up. He prophesied that winter would find the legislators still in session.

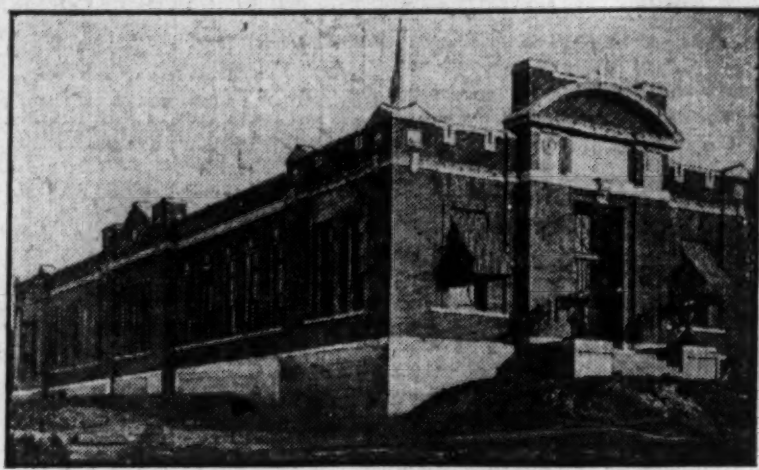
VERMONT BOARD IS REORGANIZED

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Reorganization of the public service commission, the members of which were removed by Governor Fletcher because he believed the people's interests were being jeopardized by the old board, is now complete. Robert Bacon of Brattleboro, chairman, is a Progressive and a lawyer; Clark Pollard of Proctorville, a business man, is a Democrat, and William Warner of Vergennes, the only member of the old board to be reappointed, is a Republican.

Governor Fletcher has also appointed Arthur E. Vaughan of Randolph, Progressive, trustee of the state agricultural school in that town.

The only important appointments to be made now are to the penal board and the judiciary.

BETHLEHEM STEEL PLANT OPENS ARMY AND NAVY MEN QUARTERS



Government inspectors building at great steel works, Bethlehem, Pa.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—A special building, costing \$30,000, for the use of the army and navy officials of the United States government stationed at the Bethlehem Steel Works was opened Thursday with a reception. The building is the first of its kind attached to any steel works which does government work.

The government maintains a permanent force of approximately 30 men at

the Bethlehem steel plant, who are engaged in detail inspections.

Quarters in another building are provided by the company for the officers of foreign governments located at the works who are engaged similarly for their respective countries.

At the reception many high officials of the government, army and navy forces and steel company, were present, besides representatives of Greece, the Argentine Republic, Mexico and Chile.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, coast artillery corps, is relieved from duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., and is assigned to the one hundred and forty-fourth company.

First Lieut. O. H. Quade, medical corps, will proceed to Texas City, Tex., for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. C. C. Reynolds, fifth field artillery, to Ft. Sill, Okla., school of fire for field artillery, for instruction, thence to his proper station.

First Lieut. C. T. Smart, ninth infantry, recruiting officer, to Walter Reed hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. F. W. Griffin, quartermaster corps, to army transport service, San Francisco, for temporary duty.

Maj. E. O. Sarratt, coast artillery corps, is relieved from duty as material officer, North Atlantic coast artillery district, and will report to the commanding officer of that district for duty as adjutant, (personnel officer).

Leaves—Capt. C. Cordier, twenty-sixth infantry, two months' extension.

Navy Orders

Lieut. P. P. Blackburn, detached naval academy, to the Kansas.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. F. Bernard, detached the Paducah; to the Tennessee.

Lieut. (junior grade) F. T. Van Auker, detached the Connecticut; to the Paducah.

Naval Constructor T. G. Roberts, de-

tached Newport News, Va.; to Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

Ensign C. Y. Johnson, detached the Paducah; to the Connecticut.

Ensign W. M. Corry, Jr., detached the Kansas; to the Paducah.

Ensign J. M. Sylvester, detached the Kansas; to the Balch.

Ensign R. J. Carstarphen, detached the Paducah; to the Kansas.

Naval Constructor S. F. Smith, detached navy ard, New York; to Newport News Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va.

Naval Constructor Lloyd Banksen, detached Quincy, Mass.; to works of William Cramp & Sons Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chaplain T. B. Thompson, detached the Illinois; to the Wisconsin.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Castine, at New York yard.

The Arkansas, the North Dakota and the Delaware, from Hampton Roads to Southern drill grounds.

The Alabama, at Philadelphia.

The Preston, at Newport.

The Elfrida, from Norfolk to Newbern, N. C.

The Tonopah, the D1, the D2, D3, E1 and the E2, from Newport to Napeague bay, Long Island sound.

The Samar, at Chenglin, China.

Navy Notes

The Tennessee has been placed in reserve at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Duncan is in commission at Boston, Mass.

NEWS BRIEFS

SPANISH WAR VETERANS MEET

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The national encampment of the United Spanish-American War Veterans, opened a three-day session here Wednesday.

POTATO CROP IS SHORT

CHICAGO, Ill.—A crop expert here announced Wednesday that the potato crop this year in the United States would be 100,000,000 bushels short of last year.

PROGRESSIVES PICK CANDIDATE

RIVERHEAD, L. I.—G. Melville Smith of St. James has been designated by the Progressives for sheriff of Suffolk county in place of Amzi W. Biggs, who declined to run.

NEARBY TOWNS AID WESTON, VT.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Ludlow, Chester and Londonderry fire apparatus, taken to Weston, helped check a fire which Tuesday evening had razed 14 buildings on the east side of the common, including the Baptist parsonage, barber shop, dwelling houses and barns.

BROCKTON PASTOR TAKES CALL

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Rev. Arthur C. Archibald, for seven years pastor of the First Baptist church, has accepted a call to the First Baptist church, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHICAGO MASONS TO OPEN HOME

CHICAGO—The Journal says: The new Austin Masonic Temple said to be a fine meeting place for members of the fraternity, will be dedicated Saturday, Sept. 6. The cornerstone of the building, the cost of which has been \$115,000, including grounds and furnishings, was laid a little less than one year ago. Austin lodge, Cicero chapter, R. A. M., and Austin chapter, O. E. S., already are occupying the building.

The dedication ceremony will begin at 2:30. Grand Master Delmar D. Darrah will preside, the ceremony being for Master Masons only. This will be followed by a band concert by Siloam commandery band and an organ recital.

In the evening there will be a social program.

STOCKMEN ASSIST IN MANAGING THE NATIONAL FORESTS

Advisory Boards of Thirty-One Organizations in Industry Using Ranges Officially Recognized

WASHINGTON—During the past fiscal year, according to a report of the United States forest service, 31 local organizations of stockgrowers using national forest ranges have applied for and secured the official recognition of their advisory boards by the forest service. This brings the number of associations officially recognized by the forest service to a total of 115.

Through the medium of these advisory boards several thousand stockmen who graze stock upon the national forests now take an active part in discussing all problems of forest administration which affect their interests. The result, states the forest service report, has been the elimination of misunderstanding regarding the requirements of the stock interests and an improvement in methods of range control which has won the endorsement and approval of the large majority of the persons who depend upon the national forests for the pasturage of their stock.

Two of the stockmen's associations are national in their scope and one is a state organization. The remaining 112 are local organizations.

The recent order of Secretary Houston extending official recognition to organizations of other classes of forest users is said to have resulted mainly from the large measure of success won by the cooperation of the government with the stockmen.

HOLYOKE CITY MARSHAL RESIGNS

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Declaring that he was prevented by the dominance of the mayor from doing his work effectively, Ruel R. Nickerson, city marshal, sent his resignation to Mayor John J. White Wednesday.

Mayor White at once accepted the resignation and appointed Patrick Herbert, assistant marshal, to take charge of the department.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NAVY YARDS RECOMMENDED

War Secretary Gets Reports From Special Inquiry Board—Opinion Is Boston and New York Yards Must Go Eventually

GULF STATION PLANS

WASHINGTON—In reports submitted to Secretary of the Navy Daniels Wednesday by a special board which has just completed an investigation of conditions at all the various plants, improvements and increased facilities for practically every navy yard along the Atlantic coast were recommended. Special attention was given to the subject of a great naval station on the Gulf of Mexico, necessary on account of the Panama canal, and Pensacola, Fla., was recommended as the best site for such an establishment.

Although urging extensions and improvements at the New York and Boston yards, the board expressed the opinion that the increasing congestion of commerce at these ports soon would compel the department to give up its stations there.

With one exception all the reports were submitted with the board's unanimous approval. In the case of the New Orleans yard, however, Rear Admiral Edwards, the chairman, made a minority report advocating reopening the plant.

Government facilities for construction are now entirely inadequate, the board reported. Any delay in building up the navy yards on the expectation that private plants can be depended upon to meet war demands of the navy, the report said, "impairs naval efficiency and is a menace to our first line of national defense."

"The country's future naval needs," it added, "will undoubtedly demand that we possess two stations on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific, with facilities for undertaking the work of building a battleship at short notice."

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The mechanical department of the Boston & Maine road is rushing new machinery into the Billerica shops to be placed in position, tested and ready for service Oct. 1.

The private Pullman car "Pilgrim" occupied by Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt and party passed through Boston over the New England lines this morning en route from Rockland, Me., to Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Casco party occupying a special train of 10 sleepers was handled by the Boston & Maine and New Haven road during the night en route from North Belgrade, Me., to New York city.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 444, occupied by Vice-President William J. Hobbs and party, arrived at North station over the Southern division from Newport, Vt., at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company received complete figures from the different department heads yesterday showing record business all arrived at South station on Aug. 30 and Sept. 1. The parcel room checked 6180 pieces Saturday, the previous record being 5306.

The operating department of the Boston & Maine road furnished special service today for six companies of the New Hampshire state reserves coast artillery enroute to Portsmouth navy yard.

The Boston & Albany road is doing an enormous freight business along with record passenger traffic which makes it necessary to keep in service every engine the company owns.

Louis C. Todd, master mechanic Fitchburg division Boston & Maine road at Charlestown, Mass., expects to move his headquarters to the new division offices at Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 1.

The New Haven road has placed an additional baggage car extra train in service to bring baggage from the Cape to South station.

GOVERNORS JOIN ROAD WORKERS IN TWO STATES

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gov. Elliott Major of Missouri joined the Arkansas "good roads" workers on Wednesday with Gov. George W. Hayes of this state, and hundreds of other prominent citizens. It was reported that 50 of the 75 counties of the state went into the highway movement on Wednesday and that grading and other work will be done on 500 miles of roads.

Women joined in the campaign, supplying fried chicken and other delicacies. Boy scouts volunteered to supply drinking water.

THAW NEAR DEPORTATION

COATICOOK, Quebec—Harry Thaw was declared free Wednesday after a hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings at Sherbrooke and was brought here by immigration officials. A hearing is being held to determine whether he shall be deported.

COTTON MEN WILL MEET SEPT. 30-OCT. 2 AT ATLANTIC CITY

National Association of Manufacturers Will Be Welcomed by Mayor William Riddle

Members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will hold their semi-annual meeting at the Chalfonte hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 30-Oct. 2. The sessions, which will be held in the convention hall of the hotel, will begin Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 8:15 p. m., at which time William Riddle, mayor of Atlantic City, and Joseph W. Salus, president of the Atlantic City Business League, will make addresses of welcome, and President Edwin Farnham Greene will give his address, after which with these guests he will formally receive the members and ladies.

On Wednesday the sessions will be held at 10:00 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. On Thursday the sessions will be held at 10 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

The following papers are expected: "Advantages of Commercial Motor Cars in Cotton Manufacturing"; "Care of Belts in Cotton Mills"; "Cotton Spinning Industry in Russia"; "Dacca Muslins"; "Egyptian Cotton Culture in the Southwest"; "English Conditioning Houses"; "Industrial Accidents: Their Compensation and Prevention"; "Lubrication of Cotton Machinery"; "Methods of Cost Keeping and Clear Accounting Essential to Efficient Mill Management"; "Permanent Fire-proofing of Cotton Goods"; "Precautions for Safety in Factories"; "Purchasing Coal under Specifications"; "Sizing for Cotton Warps"; "The New Tariff and Foreign Competition."

A special train will leave the South station at 6 p. m. Monday, Sept. 29, connecting with the Fall River line steamer.

MR. EATON TALKS AT STOCKBRIDGE

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—With Alexander Sedgwick presiding, the Laurel Hill Association for village improvement met Thursday. The principal speaker was Walter Pritchard Eaton, who talked on "The Village Wayfarer."

Miss Agnes W. Canning read the secretary's report, Bernhard Hoffman spoke on Stockbridge trees and Prof. W. D. Clark spoke on forestry.

HENDEE FACTORY RESUMES WORK

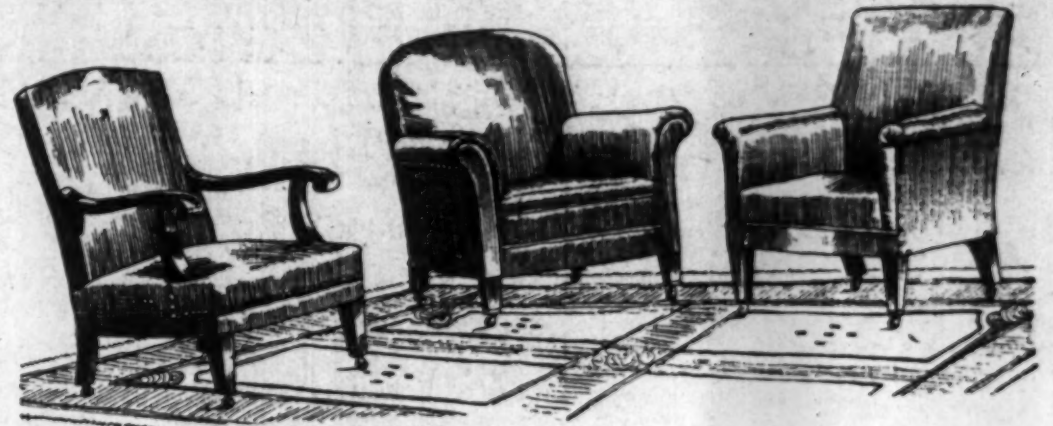
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Hendee plant has resumed after two weeks' shutdown for inventory and repairs. The company reopened with about the same force that it had when the annual shutdown came two weeks ago, but it is expected that many of the 900 men who, it is estimated, were laid off during the summer months, will be taken back as the fall advances.

FORMER KING IS MARRIED

(By the United Press)
SIGMARINGEN, Gr.—Former King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern were married this afternoon at Castle Sigmaringen in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of royalty.

Open all day Saturday

Paine's



IN COMFORTABLE LEATHER

There's something about a leather arm chair that speaks of contentment. One thinks at once of cosy evenings before an open fire, of congenial company, of one's favorite book.

Here are some chairs with ease and peace in every line. Big, broad, roomy, comfortable.

Covered with brown Morocco, in mahogany. Prices from left to right, \$24, \$60, \$35.

Ask to be shown our factory. You will find it of great interest.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

Rugs and Draperies

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

I have a confused notion, says T. W. N. in the World of Golf, as to what is really meant by holiday golf. To me a golfing holiday means two steady rounds a day in the company of two or three, generally three, players who are as keen as I am myself. We select a first class course and invariably manage to pick a time when it is not crowded. Then we simply live on golf for about a fortnight. I do not think any other subject is discussed at all. We interchange partners, play singles in the morning and four-balls in the afternoon, and in the evening after dinner discuss the usual string of missed putts, bad lies, badly placed bunkers, etc., until bedtime. It is tacitly understood that the after dinner talk is not to be taken too seriously. On Monday having done the long fourth, Monday 5, in 4, we agree that it is a very good hole which adequately rewards really good play. On Wednesday, having given it up twice after playing 7, we are inclined to think it is a rather fluky hole, and after all it is more by good fortune than judgment that one can keep out of that pot bunker on the right of the green. This is the sort of frivolous talk that goes on until we regretfully tear ourselves away at the very last moment.

Now, this is the kind of holiday I always call to mind when any one says "golfing holiday," but I suspect that by reversing the words, and calling it a "holiday golf," you get a different kind of holiday. I have reason to believe that a good many people who really have only a nodding acquaintance with golf become ardent enthusiasts for about 14 days in each year.

They borrow a club or two here and there, buy a few cheap balls, and when they get to the seaside pose as the real thing. I think they play mostly on the sands before breakfast with an occasional flutter on the local links to the "delight" of the regular players, also there is the seaside golfer in the same sense as we get the seaside tennis player, who carries a racket about all day, but is never seen inside a tennis court, the seaside equestrian who wears riding breeches assiduously, but is only occasionally seen on a horse—and that a hired one.

It is not safe, however, to assume that all of these casual golfers are duffers. A friend of mine is never tired of telling a tale against himself in regard to this. He plays an excellent game now, but although enthusiastic was about 18 handicap at the time I am writing of. Being a bit fresh at the game, he was betrayed into talking about golf after dinner one night at a seaside boarding house, where he thought he was the only "golfer" present. Casually mentioning that he wanted a game the next day, an innocent-looking young gentleman of about 15 quietly said that although not much of a player he would be glad to give my friend a game, and the offer was promptly accepted with a smile, but the match turned out to be practically a walk over. The boy played a magnificent game. He went round a difficult seaside course in just over 80, and won his match by about 6 and 5.

Telephone Directory Closing

Give your order at 119 Milk Street, 163 Tremont Street or 50 Oliver Street, Boston, or by telephoning Fort Hill 7600—the Contract Department

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHARMING AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS AT DIEPPE

(Special to the Monitor)

DIEPPE, France—August is the smart season on the Normandy coast, and truly the glorious sunshine and blue dancing waves make a fair setting for pretty gowns and hats. A charming afternoon gown was in charmesse the color of a rose phlox. The skirt was simply draped, but the little, loose, sleeveless coat was new. It was made of two squares left open at the sides but for one fastening defining large armholes, and there was a deep V-shaped opening at the neck large enough for the coat to pass over the head, and thence it hung straight to just below the hips and was finely embroidered in white round the coat and up the sides, the shoulders being embroidered in square motifs pretty low down the upper arm. This coat was worn over a white crepe under bodice. The hat worn with it was particularly smart, a beige fine straw cloche shape with a wreath of black velvet leaves flat round it and one black velvet and one beige silk rose to one side and a narrow edge of black velvet, which made it most becoming.

The following gowns were seen at a dance in the Casino, some of the girls' frocks being particularly graceful and pretty. One was of white liberty satin, made somewhat scanty in the skirt and short enough to be easy to dance in. The dainty coat tunic was of a lovely shade of rose voile ninon, the tunic part short in front and open and longer behind with a slight tilt upwards in the middle of the back. Both the tunic and the short sleeves were edged with the tiniest frill of the ninon, headed with a narrow line of silver. The bodice showed a soft little vest of white at the front and back, where the rose ninon formed a deep V and the sash was of broad dull corded ribbon in the same shade of rose with two ends to the left of the front coming from under a poof of small flowers in many shades of rose.

Another gown after the same style had the little tunic bodice in black tulle and the sash in blue natter with poof of roses. Two quite young girls wore white crepon frocks embroidered with two rows of red cherries just above the hem of the somewhat scanty skirts, the embroidery repeated round the V cut neck of the full blousing bodices and at the elbow sleeves. The sashes were red with quaint bow to the side of the back and two short ends.

A striking gown was of begonia red satin in the bodice and upper skirt, and of black satin from the knees downward, and the tunic worn over it was of beautiful black beaded net, part of the design being in sapphire blue beads and the rest in black. The tunic reached to the knees, square front and back and open at the sides, so that the vivid red beneath showed with every movement.

A band of black velvet with lines of red made a very becoming head-dress. A lovely gown was in palest coral shantung, the skirt beautifully draped up to the front; the low bodice trimmed with a dainty fichu of white net with several rows of tiny platings in the net, put on with narrow bias folds of the pale coral shantung, while the sash was

of softest parma violet color with a crumpled bow to one side.

A white liberty satin slightly open to one side over a lace petticoat had a white net tunic embroidered in crystal beads, the design being most dainty and light looking. The sash was of pale rose and pale blue satin blended together. The sash ends caught up the tunic to the left side under a knot of the two colors, and just above the opening of the satin skirt. The bodice was cut in one with the sleeves kimono fashion and was embroidered lightly round the low cut neck and more heavily on the shoulders.

A tall slender girl wore a gown of russet Liberty satin made with wide armholes, showing sleeves and an under bodice of painted chiffon in autumn shades, with touches of dull green and blue. The turn-down Robespierre collar and the sash were of rich peacock blue. In the skirt the draping up in front was formed by three horizontal tucks kept in place at each side with large buttons.

Another striking gown was of purple chiffon, quite in the cubist style, the tunic short and square in front, longer and square at the sides, and then still longer and square at the back, all edged with narrow silver fringe. The sash was almost startling for it was in sapphire blue chiffon with one long wide end to the hem of the gown behind, ending in a heavy tassel of the same shade. The bodice was all of the purple, save for the silver fringe edging, the short sleeves, and a close fitting tiny hat of the purple chiffon gave more the effect of an Oriental turban with its up-standing silver ornament and crescent.

A beautiful evening cloak is worthy of note, in black net heavily beaded with moonlight and jet, a long close-hugging garment with long sleeves, the trimming being a band of velvet down the fronts and round the bottom embroidered in empire wreaths of moonlight beads, and a Japanese collar of begonia red velvet.

A charmesse gown of pale fraise shade was just as simple as it could be. The gown was all in the same shade without any relief, with long, graceful draperies of chiffon forming the tunic in front and a looped-up effect at the back, with the selvedge as the edge. The bodice also was draped with chiffon, and the top of the low bodice and also the top of the chiffon a little lower were finished with stones in the same lovely shade, these also edging the small transparent chiffon sleeves. The hat was a shady one of fine black chintilly lace with one large rose and foliage.

A gown of rich bleu roi Liberty satin was draped up in front with row upon row of the finest gauging. A deep black point d'esprit net cape collar came down in the front and back and shorter on the shoulders, and the sash with a smart wide bow placed slantwise at the back was of deep salmon pink. The cape collar was edged with a tiny plaiting of the same net, and the short, close-fitting sleeve was edged with a somewhat deeper plaiting.

Outside, the moon shone serenely over the white-flecked sea, and to our right, as we strolled homewards, the old Normandy chateau on the cliff was silhouetted clear against the starry sky.

WOMAN COMMENDS CARD INDEX

She tells how she utilizes it

I OFTEN wonder," said a methodical woman, "how they ever managed to keep house before the days of the card index. Of course I know that our mothers and grandmothers kept house, and did it well, but for my own part I would be lost without my collection of card indexes. Not only do I find them most convenient, but I have a decided liking for the businesslike system, that the card index makes possible.

"Take the matter of recipes: I find my recipes written on cards and arranged in the little wooden box, under the several headings infinitely more usable than a book of recipes. In my book of written recipes I tried to classify the many recipes under different heads, but with only partial success.

"Then, too, when such a written book is full one must start another and repeat the process, whereas with the card system the file is always ready and always can be added to. When I wish to use a recipe, I have only to take out the card, returning it to the proper place when finished."

The friend to whom the woman was talking asked for more details.

"If I find a recipe or get a recipe I like, from whatever source," the speaker continued, "I jot it down on a card, with the date and source, and tuck it away in its proper place.

"Here is another smaller card catalogue. It is my card index of business addresses. I have the addresses of many shops and business places, not only in this country, but in foreign countries where I have been. Hotels and boarding places are included. On the card, with the address, are jotted down notes of personal interest. This index has been a help to myself and traveling friends.

"I have also an index for garden use. Here on the cards are recorded not only the plantings, but the records of the crops or flowers, as well. This I refer to time and time again as the seasons come round, and I find the record most interesting as well as decidedly helpful.

"The index to which I refer most of all, probably, is the one of things to do. It

may be something I want to make, some idea that has come to me, some hint as to house furnishings or as to making a household duty easier. Hints for gifts for friends I have indexed here, so you see I consult these cards when time for making holiday gifts arrives.

"Yes, to me the card index is a time saver that I would not want to give up."

—Newark News.

HOME HELPS

If you are doubtful about your cream keeping sweet, heat it to almost boiling, put in tightly corked glass bottles and set on the ice to cool. In this way it will not sour so soon.

Mayonnaise dressing will separate when too much salt has been added to the egg yolks, or when the oil has been dropped too fast, or if the ingredients are not thoroughly cold when used.

Dates are much cheaper, more wholesome, more nutritious and richer flavored than raisins and may be substituted for them in cakes, puddings and pies. But be sure you get fresh ones.

To remove scorch marks from fireproof dishes, cook them in strong borax water until the ugly brown marks upon them can be rubbed off with a cloth.

If whites of eggs are not perfectly cold, or if they are too fresh they will not beat up stiff. Cream will not whip well unless at least 24 hours old and very cold.—Philadelphia Times.

SWEETER CORN

In preparing stewed corn, if one leaves it on the cob while cooking and cuts it off when it is done, instead of before it is cooked, it will have a decidedly better flavor, as in this way it is much sweeter and juicier, as it can be cut closer to the cob.—Mothers Magazine.

VALUE OF LOOSE LEAF SCRAP BOOK

I want to tell you about my loose leaf scrap book which has proved to be such a practical pleasure that I am sure there are others who would like to have one, writes an Oregon reader of the Monitor.

With two pieces of cardboard 12 x 18, which I bound with adhesive tape of a corresponding shade, and three adjustable rings for students' note books I have the foundation for my book. With a 10 cent punch I made holes for the rings at the top, bottom and middle of one edge of the boards allowing a margin of about one inch. Whenever I find an article that is particularly desirable I cut it out neatly, allowing an inch margin at the left for punching the holes into which I slip the rings. With the adhesive tape it is a simple matter to thumb index various subjects since one can add a new leaf when and where one wishes. Frequently I have sent to friends many miles away a page or two from my scrap book on some particular subject, which has been appreciated by them, and which I would not have been able to do had I followed the old system of paste and permanency.

SILKS CASE FOR NEEDLEWOMAN

EVERY needlewoman needs a case for her embroidery silks, says the New York Press, and these are easily fashioned in this manner:

From stiff cardboard cut two rectangles, 9 inches long by 3½ inches wide, and cover them with natural-colored linen on the outside. Line them with linen of a rose color, allowing ¼ of an inch between the covers, so that when it is closed there is space left.

The case can be effectively decorated by embroidering a simple design on the cover, using mercerized cotton of tones that appeal to your taste. The arrangement of the case is extremely simple, for it consists of narrow strips of white paper folded lengthwise several times and held in place with pink ribbon, which is drawn through the back of the case and tied in a bow. The silks, whether in skeins or odds and ends, are slipped between the folds of paper and are thus kept in a perfect condition.

A slip cover of white linen can be made for the embroidery case, if you prefer one that can be removed and laundered. Insets of Irish or cluny lace can be used to ornament the case, if you do not care to embroider it.

TRIED RECIPES

BOILED BASS

PUT enough water in the pot for the fish to float in easily. Add half a cup of vinegar, a teaspoonful of salt, an onion, a dozen black peppers, and a blade of mace. Sew up the fish in a piece of clean net, fitted to its shape. Heat slowly for the first hour, then boil eight minutes, at least, to the pound, quite fast. Unwrap, and pour over it a cup of drawn butter, based upon the liquor in which the fish was boiled, with the juice of half a lemon stirred into it. Garnish with sliced lemon.

GRAHAM NUT BREAD

Two cups graham flour, one cup white flour, one cup milk, one cup broken walnuts or pecans, one scant cup molasses and one teaspoon soda. Mix dry ingredients together, then add the molasses and milk. Bake in shallow pan, so as to cut in slices about one and one half inches high.

CLAM FRICASSEE

Wash and scrub the clams, steam them till the shells open, remove the shells, skin and black tip, and if small and tender leave them whole. But if tough cut the strap fine, leaving the soft part intact. For one pint of prepared clams use half milk and half clam liquor. For one pint of the mixture cook two level table-spoons of flour in two rounded table-spoons of hot butter, add the hot liquid and stir till thick and smooth. Season with black pepper, one tablespoon each of chopped parsley and lemon juice and a few drops of onion juice; add salt if needed. Add the clams and let them become hot. Just as you remove it from the fire stir in quickly the well beaten yolks of two eggs.

EGGS GLACE

To a pint of consommé or chicken broth add enough powdered gelatine to make it jelly without getting tough. Boil a number of eggs until the whites are set and the yolks still soft. Shell the eggs carefully so that you don't pull them apart. Place a thin slice of tongue or ham in the bottom of a ramekin or glass punch cup. Put one egg in each and pour over it the still warm consommé. Place on ice. A sprig of parsley stuck in the jelly and a thin slice of lemon make the dish attractive.

MUTTON SAUSAGE

Put through the meat grinder one pound of mutton (clear meat) and one quarter pound fresh fat pork. Mix thoroughly with half teaspoon of salt, one eighth teaspoon black pepper, one fourth teaspoon each marjoram, thyme and sage. Make into cakes and fry.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

NEWEST FEATURES INCLUDED

Gown whose skirt is slightly draped



PEACHES MAKE FINE DESSERT

Several delicious cool dishes

THERE is perhaps no other fruit of which so many delicious frozen desserts can be concocted as the peach, according to the New York Times.

To begin with, there is plain peach ice cream. One way to make it is this: Boil a pint of cream in a double boiler, and when it is hot add 10 heaping teaspoonfuls of sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, take from the fire, add another pint of cream. Cool and freeze. When you feel the dasher cranking heavily, quickly add a quart of peach pulp. Turn the dasher for five minutes more, then remove it, pack the cream, and let it ripen for two hours.

Another way to make peach ice cream is to mix a can of condensed milk with a quart of milk, two eggs, and a quart of peach pulp. If the mixture is not sweet enough, add more sugar. Freeze, pack, and ripen. Do not be disturbed if the milk and peach mixture apparently curdles before it is frozen. Sometimes the acid from the peaches does curdle the milk, but the grinding and freezing process turns it smooth again. It is because of this curdling process that the peaches are often added after the rest of the mixture is partly frozen.

To prepare peach pulp, pare ripe peaches, cut them in small pieces, and press them through a vegetable press. If they are very ripe and juicy, they can be mashed to pulp with a silver fork, but the vegetable press method is easier.

Peach sherbet is made from the juice of peaches. The syrup from canned peaches, if it is rich and full of flavor, can be substituted for juice and sugar in the following recipe:

Boil a quart of water and a pound of granulated sugar together, add a quart of peach juice and the juice of a lemon, and freeze. When the mixture is stiff remove the dasher and add the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Pack and allow it to mellow for two hours.

Sicilian sherbet is rich and should be made of ripe and juicy peaches. To make it pare a dozen big peaches, stone them, and cut them in small pieces with a silver spoon. Add two cupfuls of granulated sugar and two cupfuls of orange

juice, and stir until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. Then turn into a freezer and freeze. When you remove the dasher add a meringue made of a beaten egg yolk and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar well mixed. Pack and stand in a cool place for two hours.

For peach pudding make rich vanilla ice cream. Made according to the following recipe it will be of the right consistency and flavor:

Scald a quart of thin cream and a cupful of granulated sugar in a double boiler and cool them. Add a tablespoonful of vanilla and freeze hard. Line a mold with an inch-and-a-half layer of the vanilla cream, and quickly fill the center with peaches and cut in cubes. Cover the top with a layer of cream, and pack in ice and salt for two hours. If a more elaborate pudding is desired, mix the fruit with whipped cream before putting it in the mold.

Peach bombe is made in this way: Have ready a pint of stiffly whipped cream, to which a few drops of vanilla, a few drops of orange extract, and four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar have been added. Put this on the ice. Then scald a pint of cream and a cupful and a half of granulated sugar. Remove from the fire and add a pint of uncooked cream. Cool and add the juice from a pint of cut-up peaches, which have been standing covered with sugar for half an hour.

Freeze this mixture, and when it is stiff add the peaches. Then line a mold with it, put the whipped cream in the center, cover the cream with the peach mixture, and pack and freeze.

For peach moush, mash fresh peaches and rub them through a sieve until you have a cupful of pulp. Add half a table-spoonful of lemon juice and sugar to taste. Dissolve a quarter of an ounce of gelatine in half a gill of syrup from canned peaches, or syrup which has been cooked with a fresh peach.

Mix this with the fresh peach pulp. As the mixture begins to harden beat it until it is smooth. Then add a cupful of custard and a gill of whipped cream. Turn into a mold and pack in ice and salt for an hour or so.

TOUCHES OF HAND EMBROIDERY

Woman's gowns given an air of daintiness

DURING the vacation days that are drawing to a close many pretty pieces of embroidery have been made, for this seems to be the most appropriate needlework for the warm days when one wants some light occupation to while away the hours, work that is dainty and pretty but which does not require any special thought to retard conversation. A touch of hand embroidery on a waist will give an air of daintiness and a charm that can be secured in no other way. This is exemplified by a discussion which occurred recently among a party of women regarding the wardrobe of one of their acquaintances. "She is certainly the best dressed woman in our club," said one, "but it is not that she spends so much on her clothes, for there are many whose clothes must cost many times as much as hers; but there is a certain distinction which none of the others have and I wonder what it is."

"I have asked the same question many times," said another, "but could receive no satisfactory answer until I began to inspect every dress that she wore, and searched for a solution and I came to the conclusion that it was the small touch of embroidery which appeared on every dress she wore. It gives an individuality which is distinct and charming, and the effect is that of an expensive gown."

"Yes, that is so," chimed in the third

member of the party: "for as I come to think of it I do not recall that I have ever seen her wear a gown that did not have some little embroidery upon it and that must be the reason that her clothes looked different from others that we see, and they certainly did give the impression of having cost heaps of money, for hand embroidery costs so much if it is bought at the stores."

The woman who has thought of her waists and has spent her spare time in embroidering them will feel well rewarded when she begins the fall sewing. The large collars now in vogue, the coat sets and other dainty neckwear will make an excellent start and add a distinct individuality to the garments upon which they are worn and a trimming which cannot easily be duplicated.

LEMON DESSERT

This simple dessert is especially nice in hot weather, says the Newark News. Mix two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with the juice of a lemon, and then stir it into 1½ cupfuls of boiling water in a double boiler. Add the beaten yolks of three eggs and mix with a cupful of sugar. Boil the mixture for five minutes; then take from the stove and add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Pour the dessert into glasses to cool, and serve topped with whipped cream.

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"QUICK WHITE," (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes; excellent for nubuck, 10c and 25c.

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COOKING THE CHEAPER CUTS

Points for housewife who would economize

JUST because the chefs of the great hostilities of the United States and Canada would scorn to embark upon their menus such dishes as "Filet of Neck," "Planked Flank" and "Fricassee of Brisket," sundry millions of housewives kept right on telephoning the butcher for ribs, loin, leg, shoulder, porterhouse, tenderloin or upper round.

And so it might go on were it not for a great awakening that is in progress, an awakening due to a campaign of education. The lesson being taught is: the cheap cuts are good and easily prepared for the table. The much despised neck contains as much food value as the loin, and at one sixth the price. The neck, flank, plate, brisket, rump or upper chin of beef are all juicy cuts, rich in flavoring and needing only proper cooking to be desirable foods.

Mutton nowadays is a meat hard to sell in the market, yet it is a meat of big food value and easily prepared. By the aid of the fireless cooker the housewife should find the purchase of mutton a dividend paying investment, and the same holds true in the case of the entire category of despised cuts of beef and "sheep."

The day is not far distant when every kitchen, be it ever so humble, will be supplied with a fireless cooker of some kind and the expenditure of gas or coal will not have to be reckoned so closely that the cheap cuts of meat will be avoided because it costs so much to "cook them tender."

The use of the fireless cooker does away with the objection often heard that the cheap meats are costly to prepare—as far as fuel is concerned. As to the flavorings added to these meats for variety, enough of the various kinds to last an ordinary family for a year can be purchased for a dollar.

Meats that is to be used for soup may be selected from the cheaper cuts, such as neck and brisket, shin and shank. These cuts are good because of the gelatinous material found there. The soup meat is allowed to stand in cold water and is cooked below the boiling point, as

the object here is to draw out all possible flavorings and extractives. Take, for instance, meat stock: Two pounds of meat and bone, and two quarts of cold water. Cut the lean meat into small pieces; this will expose a large amount of surface to the water and the juices are more easily drawn out. Brown one third of the meat in a hot frying pan, in marrow from the bone. Place this with the remaining meat, bone and fat in a kettle. Add water and let it soak for an hour. Heat gradually to the boiling point, then lower the heat and cook slowly from 3 to 6 hours. Strain and cool quickly. A scum will rise to the top which should not be removed, as it gives to the meats their chief value.

A common way of cooking these meats is by boiling them. Meat that is to be boiled is plunged into boiling water for 10 minutes, then cooked until tender at the simmering point. This latter cooking can be well done in the fireless cooker. Liquid at the simmering point must have no bubble on its surface; the water in which such meat is cooked may be used for soups by the addition of rice, barley or vegetables.

Another good method is that of making stews. The meat from neck, rump or upper shin is used and cut into small pieces. Some of it is seared in a hot pan, as the browning adds richness to the stew. Then the bones and meat are covered with cold water and brought to the simmering point and cooked until the meat is tender. Here again the cooker is useful, as the best stew is the one that never reaches the boiling point.

GRAPE CATSUP

To five pounds of grapes, boiled and pressed through a colander, add a table-spoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and black pepper, and half a table-spoonful of salt. Boil the mixture until it thickens. Then add 2½ pounds of sugar and a pint of vinegar; let it boil up, stirring till the sugar is dissolved. Bottle while hot.—Newark News.

MAY WE HELP YOU TO DECIDE THE QUESTION OF SCHOOLS?

This reference list may contain the name of just the kind of school to which you may desire to send your boy or girl for further or special training. Full information may be had by writing to the Educational Dept. of the Monitor.

It would be a good plan to put a check beside the kind of school listed that you are interested in. Then cut this out and send, with the general location specified.

Academy	College Preparatory	Normal School
Art School	Dramatic	Private School
Agricultural School	Domestic Science	Seminary
Boarding School	Foreign Schools	Technical School
Business College	Music	Textile School
	Military School	Trade School

Address: The Educational Department
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

Party Candidate to Name Chairman

Republican Committee Holding Session Decides That Man Chosen at Primaries Shall Appoint Campaign Director

BALLOT ORDER FIXED

Choice of chairman for the state Republican convention is to be left to the candidate for Governor who wins at the primaries. Therefore either Colonel Benton or Congressman Gardner will have the unique honor of naming the chairman.

This was decided this noon at a largely attended meeting of the Republican state committee, held at the Parker house.

The order in which convention delegates and town and ward committees shall be named on the ballot for the state primaries was decided this forenoon by a drawing held at the office of the secretary of state.

There is a stir today among Democratic leaders as the result of the boom just started for James J. Storrow as chairman of the Democratic state convention on Oct. 4. The opponents of the Riley-Fitzgerald-Lomasney combination are in earnest in their effort to name Mr. Storrow and say they will carry it through when the state committee meets.

It is believed by both factions that Mr. Storrow, as chairman of the state convention, would aid David I. Walsh's campaign to a great extent; also that it would be of great benefit to Mr. Storrow in the mayoralty campaign that he is expected to make against Mayor Fitzgerald.

One Democratic leader of the Fitzgerald faction said today that the chairmanship of the state convention would mean Mr. Storrow's election to the mayoralty, and that every effort would be made to prevent any such move.

Mayor Fitzgerald, who has been helping the Democrats in the third district of Maine, was advised last night of the Storrow boom and he is hurrying back to Boston today.

Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, has returned the \$500 check sent him by Congressman Gardner, to be given to charity if Mr. Bird could prove his assertion that Mr. Gardner was sent here by Republican national leaders to make the run for Governor. Mr. Bird in his letter said that the information which Mr. Gardner challenged him to produce was beyond his, Mr. Bird's, reach.

A supplementary postal campaign has been organized by the Gardner managers. Scores of those who aided the congressman last fall in his campaign for Congress will each write at least five letters to friends and relatives throughout the state stating why they are for Mr. Gardner.

Announcement of the organization was made after Mayor Herman A. MacDonald of Beverly had called at the Gardner headquarters and gone over the situation with Speaker Grafton D. Cushing, chairman of the executive committee. Mayor MacDonald is to be president of the Gardner workers. The other officers will be: Charles C. Dugan of Salem, secretary; Alden P. White of Salem, treasurer, and R. C. Pingree of Haverhill, Harry W. Cole of Newburyport, Richard W. Freeman of Gloucester, Representative Chauncey Pepin of Salem and John L. Saltonstall of Beverly, executive committee.

The Gardner managers are working on a schedule for the congressman's automobile trips.

Planks in the Progressive party platform were recommended by Benjamin F. Thompson, Progressive candidate for the Senate in the second Suffolk district; Wendell P. Thore and Robert Huntington at the last meeting of the party's committee on resolutions at 39 Court street last night. Arthur N. Holcomb, chairman, presided.

Mr. Thompson urged the adoption of a plank which would reduce the term of office of United States senators from six years to two years.

On behalf of Ethel P. Thore, a resolution to abolish capital punishment was presented.

Mr. Thore, on his own behalf, recommended the application of the penal clause in the federal laws to persons who swear falsely as to the value of property liable to taxation in this state.

Mr. Huntington, a navigation expert, asked for reforms in the methods of operating and managing the nautical training ship, to the end that more practical courses might be inaugurated.

Timothy W. Coakley will open his campaign for district attorney of Suffolk county against District Attorney Pelletier on Monday. He has obtained Faneuil hall for a rally Monday night at 8 o'clock.

Former Representative Clarence J. Fogg of Newburyport, who is opposing Senator Norwood of Hamilton for the Republican senatorial nomination in the third Essex district, was at the State House yesterday. He reported that his campaign is progressing satisfactorily.

EQUALITY OF RACE TO BE URGED

To protest against racial discrimination, a mass meeting is to be held in the First Methodist Episcopal church, Charles street, tonight, under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Equal Rights Association of Greater Boston. Six different nationalities will be represented in the speaking.

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL OPENS

SALEM, Mass.—Salem's new high school, designed for 750 pupils and completed only four years ago, opened for the new school year Wednesday with an enrolment of 730. It is expected that other entries later in the week will bring the attendance up to capacity.

PHOTOGRAPHERS RECEIVE HONORS FOR ART WORK

(Continued from page one)

ever awarded since the conventions were held. They were: Jean E. Harbeck, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. H. Manahan, Jr., Hillsboro, N. H.; C. E. Powers, Milford, N. H.; J. Gardner, Rockland, Me.; E. H. Newman, Andover, Mass.; Whitney & Son, Cambridgeport, Mass.; J. Chester Bushong, Worcester, Mass.; Frank R. Barrows, Medford, Mass.; Claude Powers, Clapworth, N. H.; Katherine B. Stanley, Springfield, Mass.; Whitman Studio, Malden, Mass.; Kimball & Son, Concord, N. H.; The Byrd Studio, North Cambridge, Mass.; Anna Kelley, Sharon, Mass.; Vandall Studios, Pawtucket, R. I.; Porter Studios, Houlton, Me.; D. J. Bordeaux, Springfield, Mass.; F. W. Horsman, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Donnelly, New Haven, Conn.; A. A. Nelson, Augusta, Me.; F. A. Frizell, Dorchester, Mass.; Jack Haley, Bridgeport, Conn.; George H. Hastings, Newtonville, Mass.; Hallie Wilson, Berlin, N. H.; W. H. Partridge, Boston, Mass.; H. E. Bell, Hyde Park; G. F. Williams Bridgeport, Conn.; M. B. Parkinson, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Stedman, North Adams, Mass. and Whitney Studios, Norwood, Mass.

Apart from the common types of photography, there is a collection of anachronisms, the two leading exhibitors being Lively and Rounds.

Officers elected for next year at the morning convention session of the Photographers Association of New England are: President, J. Chester Bushong, Worcester; first vice-president, B. J. Bordeux, Springfield; second vice-president, John Sabine, Providence, R. I.; secretary, George H. Hastings, Newtonville; treasurer, W. H. Partridge, Boston; vice-president for Maine, E. J. Poisson, Biddeford; New Hampshire vice-president, W. H. Manahan, Hillsboro; Vermont vice-president, C. Ban, Barre; Connecticut vice-president, G. Fred Dunne, Hartford; vice-president for the provinces, J. E. Sponagle, Truro, N. S. Selection of the next meeting place was left to the decision of the executive board of the association.

ABINGTON'S TAX RATE NOW IS \$24.30 ON \$1000

ABINGTON, Mass.—The assessors have announced the tax rate for the present year as \$24.30 on \$1000, an increase of \$2.30 over the rate of 1912. The increase was caused by larger appropriations for current expenses and the advance of \$1 on \$1000 in the state and country taxes.

The valuation of real estate was reported as \$2,835,040, an increase of \$148,440. The valuation of personal property was reported as \$673,643, a decrease of \$79,850.

The population of the town is 5382 and the number of polls 1783.

FIRM TO RETAIN HELP OF MINORS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—In order to retain about 18 minors who come under the provisions of the new child labor laws, the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company rattan plant will keep them at work, conforming to the 48-hour a week schedule, until they have attained the legal age of 16.

Charles F. Winship, superintendent of the Harvard knitting mills states that it will be necessary for that firm to completely rearrange its working schedule, as more than 600 women are employed on 54-hour-a-week time.

DORMITORIES TO BE PUT INTO USE

Opening of the dormitories at the new Y. M. C. A. building on Huntington avenue is expected to take place Sept. 13, according to officials of the association today. The 264 rooms occupying the four top floors of the educational department will accommodate 283 men.

In arranging to open the natatorium the association has engaged Heiden H. Corson of Toronto, Canada, who will give swimming instruction and exhibitions of swimming during the winter.

CHURCH AND HOME GET \$500 EACH

DEDHAM, Mass.—Judge Flint allowed the will of Caroline D. Keiser, Brookline, Wednesday afternoon. Peter Keiser is named as its executor and gave a bond for \$40,000. The testatrix bequeathed \$500 to the Zion German Lutheran Evangelical church, West Newton street, Boston, and \$500 to the Martin Luther orphan's home, Roxbury.

MORTARS TO PRACTISE

Practise firing of the 12 inch mortars at Ft. Andrews is scheduled to take place tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. The course of the target will lie between the Allerton beacon and the Narrows light. Pleasure craft will be asked to keep out of the course and the towboat association has been requested to use the other channel.

POLLY, CALLED OLDEST VESSEL



Schooner said bought by yacht club

OLD SCHOONER REPORTED SOLD TO NEW YORKERS

Following her reported sale to the New York Yacht Club, the schooner Polly, which for more than a century has been engaged in coastwise trade, will be towed here from Vineyard Haven.

She is believed to be the oldest vessel in active service in the United States, having been built at Amesbury in 1805, and was used as a privateer during the war of 1812.

She will be taken to City Point and later it is said will be towed to New York.

OLD CANNON ARE FOUND ON RANCH

SAN GABRIEL, Cal.—Covered more than 10 feet under the shifting sands of the San Gabriel wash, three cannon, one of them nearly 300 years old and the other two of the antique pattern made more than a century ago, were unearthed here, says a despatch in the Los Angeles Express.

One of the cannon, four feet in length and made of brass, bears the date 1629, and is of Spanish manufacture. On the others, one a three-inch bore weighing 500 pounds and the other about two feet long and of one-inch bore, the dates cannot be deciphered.

NAVY DAIRY FARM IS NOW ASSURED

WASHINGTON.—The Post reports that milk now is assured for the United States naval academy through the selection of a 700-acre dairy farm only a few miles removed from the historic buildings at Annapolis, Md. It was announced recently that a sub-committee of the House naval affairs committee had selected the farm and stock. The place will be in operation within a few weeks.

An excellent herd of cows has been acquired, and the midshipmen will not have to depend on the market for their milk supply in future.

WINNIPEG TO GET NEW CATHEDRAL

WINNIPEG, Man.—A despatch in the Montreal Star under this date says: Decision was reached by the provincial synod of Rupert's Land to build the new cathedral, funds for which have been largely subscribed, on the site of the present cathedral in St. Johns.

So soon as plans are in shape, the old cathedral will be torn down. It is not, however, the original St. John's cathedral, the first edifice dating back 100 years, and a second, built on the same site was replaced by the present building in 1861.

BEVERLY TAX RATE SHOWS INCREASE

BEVERLY, Mass.—The assessors announced today that the tax rate for the coming year would be \$17.70, an increase of \$2.50 on \$1000 over the rate of last year.

The valuation is \$40,450,000, an increase of \$1,454,500, and polls number 6273. The amount to be raised for state and county tax and municipal expenses is \$728,686, an increase of \$120,661.

ARMY AVIATOR FALLS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Lieut. Moss Love of the United States aviation corps was killed when his aeroplane fell here today. Love fell to the center of North island, San Diego bay.

CARMAN TELLS WHAT MUST BE KNOWN IN WORK

Newell P. Murch, Roxbury, a 30-Year Man, Presents Instructions and Requirements to Board of Arbitration

SALARIES ARE TOLD

Extent of the technical knowledge necessary for the motormen on the Boston Elevated to have was outlined by one of the witnesses before the arbitration board at the continued hearing in Ford hall today.

Newell P. Murch of Roxbury, in the service of the road for 30 years and now running as conductor on a mail car, took bulletins issued in 1900 and 1911 in booklet form with illustrations giving directions for the preparation of a car before it leaves the barn, operation and breaking. The construction of a car, including the location and purposes of the mechanical parts, was read from the latter bulletin.

The parts and uses of the airbrakes, compressors and valves were likewise detailed from the third bulletin. John P. Feeney, counsel for the Boston Carmen's Union, directed Mr. Murch to read the various paragraphs that he desired to emphasize and at intervals did some of the reading himself.

John B. Burke resumed the stand at the opening of today's session, giving the board an idea of the work that a conductor is obliged to do in "signing up" his trips. This consisted of copying out to a large card in the barn he said, the number of passengers carried, transfers received and times of leaving and closing each trip.

All of these data are taken from the conductor's day card, he said, and is done on his own time, usually during the period taken off for dinner and at the end of the day's work. In reply to a question from James J. Storrow, chairman of the board, he said that he occupied in all about half an hour of his time in copying down the data for his 28 trips each day. This was not necessary, he said, a dozen years ago; it is used now for evidence in court and as a check.

Patrick J. Burke was the next witness. He gave a detailed statement of the cash and transfers turned in by him, as well as the number of days he worked for each month since the first of this year. This made a total of \$6,579.25 and 17,952 transfers taken in for the months of January to August, inclusive, of 1913. He handled 149,542 passengers during this time.

Mr. Burke stood during his span of testimony which was comparatively short. Being a 20-year man and a conductor his wage is \$2.60 a day, so that while earning \$6,579.25 for the company his salary amounted to \$608.40.

He turned in as evidence two cards showing his receipts for 21 days in August, 1907, and for 15 days in August of this year. In the former period he read off a cash receipt of \$489.25 and 406 transfers; for the latter he read a money receipt of \$498.70 and transfers received to the number of 1472.

Mr. Feeney drew the attention of the board at this point to the fact that he handled practically twice as much business in 1913 for a shorter period than in the year 1907.

Mr. Murch took up the major portion of the morning session explaining the technical and mechanical appliances used on the cars and the work of the motormen and conductors in relation to these and the automatic switches.

The attendance of the carmen was much less today than in previous days.

When the hearing adjourned yesterday testimony was being given by John B. Burke, a four-stripe conductor, who has worked for the road 20 years. He told of working on routes within the last six months that permitted of no period of rest during the trips.

For instance, he said, he made 28 round trips in a day on the Pleasant street-North station line, working from 6:18 a. m. to 1 p. m. without a moment's rest as part of the day's work.

"It's a failure, sir, and should be abolished," said the witness when he was questioned regarding the graduated scale of wages now in force on the Elevated. Speaking from the standpoint of a man who has reached his maximum wage, Mr. Burke declared that a man who has been on the road for six months would be worth just as much as he himself is getting or more.

"After six months," he said, "a man has the same responsibilities and the same amount of work that a 20-year man has. His length of service benefits no one but himself. The longer he stays the easier he can make his work, therefore I think that a man in the service six months should be paid as much as the man who has served six years or more."

The annual salaries paid 51 officials of the company was introduced as evidence by John P. Feeney, chief counsel for the carmen's union. He announced the list in the open hearings despite requests of lawyers for the road, who had prepared the document, that the amounts be kept secret.

MIDDLEBORO

A meeting of the Purchase Improvement Society will be held Friday evening with Miss A. Ella Alden.

Boys' School Clothing

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WE OFFER BARGAINS THIS MONTH BOTH IN LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHTS

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PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Frank Reicher is to be director of the Little theater, Philadelphia, this season. The European repertory plan will be followed, it is expected. American plays will alternate with Shakespeare revivals. "The Elder Brother," by Donald MacLaren, is announced for October production. There is to be no leading woman or leading man. The man who plays the hero one night may be asked to act a footman the next.

When Cyril Maude, the English comedian, is seen on tour in America this season, he will act in several plays that have not been seen in America and others that have been acted only in New York. "Beauty in the Barge" was done only in New York by N. C. Goodwin, and the "Toymaker of Nuremberg" was also practically confined to New York. "The Headmaster" has not been seen in this country, nor has Mr. Maude's version of "Rip Van Winkle," made for him by Austin Strong. Mr. Maude may appear during his American tour in a new version of "The Vicar of Wakefield," upon which Louis N. Parker is now said to be at work.

According to the Dramatic Mirror, a third version of "The Child," a melodrama by Miss E. A. MacFadden, may be staged under the direction of Miss Margaret Anglin, who originally produced it, and who still has faith in it. A. E. Thomas, it is said, is rewriting the play. Miss Maude Fealy, who has been playing "The Whip," an old-fashioned melodrama from England with spectacular effects and a large company, has begun an engagement at the Auditorium. During the progress of the piece a pack of fox hounds is seen, locomotives and motor cars dash across the stage and a horse race on treadmills is run off. A good cast of English actors, including Lumden Hare, Miss Marie Illington, John L. Shine, Dion Titherage and Charles Blackhall, did much for the story by the skilled acting.

Daily matinees are being given this week of "Within the Law."

CHICAGO NOTES

"The Whip," an old-fashioned melodrama from England with spectacular effects and a large company, has begun an engagement at the Auditorium. During the progress of the piece a pack of fox hounds is seen, locomotives and motor cars dash across the stage and a horse race on treadmills is run off. A good cast of English actors, including Lumden Hare, Miss Marie Illington, John L. Shine, Dion Titherage and Charles Blackhall, did much for the story by the skilled acting.

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All garments will be made under the supervision of our expert custom tailor.

CORRECT MOTOR AND CARRIAGE LIVERY A SPECIALTY
(SECOND FLOOR)

All Pike's Peak Region Now En Fete

Shan Kive Festival Being Held in Garden of the Gods to Celebrate Closing of One of District's Most Successful Seasons

INDIANS TAKE PART

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—This week the people in all the Pike's Peak region are "having a good time together," for the festival of Shan Kive is being held in the Garden of the Gods. The carnival closes one of the liveliest summer seasons this resort section ever has known.

In the Garden of the Gods 100 Ute Indians and 500 cowboys vie with a Roman circus company and the usual features of a midway to entertain the thousands of merry-makers who celebrate Shan Kive.

In the city there are the usual pa-

rades, masquerading and dances; but these are overshadowed by an event of historical value—the dedication of a tablet and stone on Cascade avenue, home of wealthy men, where occurred the last massacre by Indians in this region 45 years ago.

Among the Indians who came to the festival was Chipeta, the widow of Ouray, who is called the greatest statesman the Indians have produced; a county, city and mountain in Colorado are named after him, and a picture of him hangs in the Capitol dome, along with those of famous pioneers.

In this region an energetic population has supplemented nature's work with palatial hotels, fine roads and the necessary equipment of modern civilization. That the region has grown from a wilderness in comparatively few years is shown this carnival week.

This summer there were many conventions in Colorado. The National Editorial Association meeting in the middle of June was the first gathering of

importance. Out of this convention the region received wide publicity.

The editors were hardly out of the way when the National Turnbund met in Denver. The national convention of the Woodmen of the World, Pacific jurisdiction, held a two weeks' convention at Colorado Springs in July. In August the triennial convocation of Knights Templars was held at Denver, attended by about 15,000 people.

Starting Aug. 20, polo was played for 10 days at the Country Club grounds, and hundreds of society people and army men gathered from many places to take part in the play or the social functions attendant upon it. Among the players were Foxhall Keene of New York and John Hobbs of the Pasadena (Cal.) team. The team were from Ft. Sheridan, Wyo., composed of Englishmen engaged in ranching; two from Denver; one from Ft. Robinson, Neb.; one from Glenwood Springs, Col., and one from Colorado Springs.

On Aug. 26 the National Association

of Governors met at Colorado Springs and remained in session four days. There were 22 governors present and several former members of the "House of Governors." Franklin E. Lane, secretary of the interior, came to consult with the gathering. Perhaps the most profitable thing that the governors did on their visit was to take a trip over the famous road between Colorado City and Canon City, built by convicts while working on the honor and merit system. As a result of this trip no doubt many other states will adopt this system.

Papers at this convention showed the general opinion of the governors to be

Colorado Springs Parades and Masquerades Overshadowed by Tablet Dedication on Avenue Where Massacre Occurred

MANY MEETINGS HELD

that legislative methods are out of date, but none seem to be agreed as to the remedy. The paper by Governor Hodges of Kansas advocating a commission form of government for states, brought out much argument.

INDIAN TALKS TO WHITE BROTHERS



Buckskin Charley, Ute war chief, addressing a gathering at Pike's Peak Shan Kive

upon the face of this nation and whose influence continues to bear rich fruit.

"One of the most interesting and important agencies in the development work of the state of Kansas was the foreign immigration department, organized in 1875 by one of the great transcontinental railroads which had been endowed by the federal government with a land grant of 3,000,000 acres as a consideration for the construction of a railway and telegraph line across the state from the Missouri river to the Colorado border. The organization and conduct of that department was placed in my hands. From a modest beginning it grew to extensive proportions. Its ramifications extended from the Ural mountains on the eastern confines of Europe to the American Pacific coast. The prosperous German, Austrian, Swiss, Scandinavian and Russian settlements in Kansas are the fruits of

my emigration campaign among them in 1875, the chief supply source of wheat for European consumption during the past hundred years. They have proven to be not only good farmers, but good citizens in every way. They have established missions among the Indians and schools for Indian children upon their farms. Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, men, women, and children, have their comfortable homes on those German farms, where they speak German, the Orthodox 'Platt-Deutsch,' as pure as the Mennonites speak it themselves, sing their German hymns in their meeting houses and pray their German prayers. What other agency or government effort has accomplished such results among the noblest men of the plains?

"Of recent years the racial complexion of the alien immigration that comes to this country has been greatly changed. The southern and southeastern Europeans, the Italians, the Slavs, the Magyars, by far outnumber the German, Anglo-Saxon, Celtic and Scandinavian immigrants. This class, perhaps, does not come up as near to the American standard of civilization as do the German and other northern people, but in point of physical capacity and endurance they are at least their equals, if not their superiors."



(Photo by Matsons Studio, Chicago)
C. B. SCHMIDT
Commissioner of immigration, Rock Island lines

this foreign immigration work carried on by railroads.

"By far the most important achievement of that foreign immigration department has been the transplanting of some 15,000 German Mennonites from southern Russia to Kansas, important, because they were all professional farmers, with ample means, and because they came in large companies together, usually filling one Atlantic liner by themselves.

Settlers Teach Indians

"These German Mennonite settlements in Kansas have since increased to at least 100,000 people and they have absorbed half a dozen countries in the central part of Kansas with branch colonies in other parts. They have made Kansas the leading wheat and corn state by 'plowing the dew under' just as they had made southern Russia, where I car-

AMERICAN RAILROADS' SERVICE IN PEOPLING WEST DESCRIBED

Elaborate System Evolved and Maintained by Transcontinental Lines Secures, Transports, Aids and Instructs Thousands of Settlers

CHICAGO, Ill.—There are perhaps few men in the United States today who have gained a more intimate knowledge of the subject of alien immigration through personal contact and observation than C. B. Schmidt, commissioner of immigration of the Rock Island lines. Completing a career of 40 years' service in this capacity, Mr. Schmidt has had an important part in bringing settlers to and in the upbuilding of the western half of the United States.

Recently Mr. Schmidt was invited to speak before the members of the Chicago Association of Commerce on the subject of immigration, and from the following excerpts from his remarks on that occasion a good idea can be gained of the methods and accomplishments of the immigration departments of American railroads during the past half century.

"Emigration, historically, commenced when herdsmen congregated into nomadic tribes. With the progress of agriculture and the growth of more definite political relations, trade and commerce, the emigration of single bodies of adventurers to distant countries began.

"The development and civilization of the North American continent is the climax of the beneficent effect of immigration, the marvel of the old world. All nations and races have joined hands here and each has contributed and continues to contribute of its best traits and most dignified traditions to the upbuilding of a new nation.

Reclaiming Desert

"As recently as the middle of the last century the immense territory lying west of the ninety-fifth meridian and

constituting the western half of the United States was yet practically terra incognita. On the map it was designated as the Great American desert. But a group of a dozen American desert carved out of that Great American desert during the past half century, and it is that vast section of the United States, traversed in all directions by several great transcontinental railway systems, which now constitutes the American granary and the American treasure house.

"Recognizing the fact that a railroad's prosperity depends upon the development of its tributary natural resources, the managers of the great transcontinental lines have organized and are maintaining in a high degree of efficiency departments of immigration. The ramifications of these departments extends to all parts of America and the old countries.

"The immigration officers and agents are in position to point out to the homeseeker suitable sites for all purposes and bring him in touch with the owners who are ready to subdivide their holdings in tracts of any size to suit the purchaser. Comprehensive descriptive and illustrated literature of latest dates and with correct maps, is mailed to the inquirer free of cost to him. This literature serves as a guide to the homeseeker and tells him where and how lands may be obtained most suitable for the various lines of farming.

"Homeseekers' excursions leave the gate cities of the West on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in the year. Round trip tickets at special rates, with liberal stop over privileges and ample time limits, are sold for these excursions.

MODEL IRRIGATION EXHIBIT PLACED AT SAN DIEGO FAIR



(Photo by Stineham)

Planting trees in grounds alongside of great Cabrillo bridge

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The first exposition of irrigation and reclamation methods planned since the organization of the government reclamation service, the first in which the National Irrigation Congress has taken an active interest, is to be held at the San Diego exposition. This congress, in its 1912 session, passed a resolution calling for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 from the federal government to help defray the expense of this exhibit.

The exposition, on its part, has prepared to allot all the land necessary for this exhibit and to do its full share in cooperation, in order that the reclamation section shall have a representative exhibit of the history and future of irrigation, with the single purpose in

view of affording all the arid states an opportunity to show particularly what is being done in their borders along this line, what methods are best adapted to cultivation of irrigated and reclaimed soil in their respective projects, and how easily a new farm may be created in every part of their yet unappropriated areas.

The exposition grounds will be one great exhibit of the methods and results of irrigation. From small ornamental flower gardens to plains bearing native plants, orchards, deciduous and citrus; farms in miniature—every conceivable variation of agriculture is to be shown at this exposition, both indoors and out, though most of it will be outdoors and cover an area of approximately 250 acres.

Experts Help Farmers

"This educational work by the railroad companies is an important factor tending not only to increase the tonnage of agricultural products, but also improve the quality and hence the market value of the soil products and live stock. That the farmers and especially the new and inexperienced settlers greatly appreciate this service of the railway company is clearly demonstrated by the large attendance at the itinerant lectures delivered on the trains. During a period of eight months in 1911, constituting his first campaign, the agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island lines, traveled 8905 miles with his special educational train of eight cars and, with the professors of the agricultural colleges in the 10 states traversed, held 597 meetings at so many stations, which were attended by 147,748 farmers and others interested in agricultural affairs.

"Interest in this educational work of the Rock Island Railway Company along its lines has steadily increased and other lines all over the country are now following the example. The railroad company makes the interest of its patrons its own interest, and aims to help them to success. To this policy chiefly may be credited the rapid development of the new southwest where, along the lines of the Rock Island system alone, 126,378 families have established new farm homes during the five years up to and including 1911. This does not include those who worked their way out into the new country by prairie schooner route, nor those who found employment or business opportunities in the new cities and towns.

"A large proportion of the new settlers in the West consists of people from the old world or their descendants who have for some years and even for generations farmed in the older states of the Union. A close investigation would perhaps establish the fact that the large majority are of that class and are people of German, Scandinavian, Polish and Bohemian nationality or descent.

Many Germans Brought

"The influence of the German immigrant on the national as well as in the intellectual development of this country has been most potent from the very beginning. In every field of endeavor there have been Germans who have left the mark of German zeal and intelligence

TROLLEY LINES PLAN EXTENSIONS

Three trolley companies are seeking franchises in Sharon, Pa., and Farrell, Pa., says a Sharon despatch to the Pittsburgh Times-Gazette. The Youngstown and Sharon Street Railways Company proposes to build extensions covering both the east and west districts of Sharon and to Farrell, tapping the hill district in that town.

The Sharon-Farrell Railways Company is after a franchise for building a line in Vine and Silver streets, to East State street, thence south to Farrell, also in a number of streets in the last-named borough. The Farrell Railways Company will make application for a state charter and will ask for a franchise to build a line in Haywood street, Indiana avenue, to Sharon, forming a loop, returning to Haywood street. The Sharon-Farrell Railways Company is backed by Pittsburgh, Washington, Farrell and Sharon people.

AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET
EXTENDED SERVICE.
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STEAMERS LEAVE HOURLY FROM ROWE'S WHARF.

PLYMOUTH
DON'T MISS THE SEASON'S FINEST TRIP

Steamer Leaves Rowe's Wharf 10 A. M. Daily. Music.

MUTUAL RELATIONS AND INTERESTS OF THE BELL SYSTEM AND THE PUBLIC

The suit brought by the United States questioning the purchase of certain telephone properties in the Northwest, as well as the pending Interstate Commerce Commission telephone investigation, have caused many inquiries. Without taking up anything going to the merits of these proceedings, it has seemed to us proper to state generally what has been our policy and purpose in the conduct of our business.

We have found, or thought that we had, that our interests were best served when the public interests were best served; and we believe that such success as we have had has been because our business has been conducted on these lines.

We believe that our company has an interest as vital as that of the public in the proper administration of the problems of electrical intercommunication. The success and prosperity of our company depend upon a solution of these problems which shall be sound from both the standpoint of the company and the public which it serves.

Following our own best judgment, supplemented by the best obtainable advice, we have endeavored to do what would best serve the public interest; wherever possible our plans have been disclosed to the public in advance, and what has been done in carrying them out has been along ordinary business lines, with the implied, and generally with the expressed approval, authorization or consent of the municipal and state authorities directly interested. Our effort has been not only to obey the law, but to avoid everything which might even have the appearance of an attempt at evasion.

Our business methods and policy, and practically all of the details as to the transaction of our business, are matters of common knowledge and have for many years been well known to the government. We will willingly furnish the government any additional information which is in our possession or under our control, and will cordially cooperate with it in obtaining such further information as it may require. Every possible assistance will be given by us to the courts in their effort to determine whether our policy is or has been inimical to the public interest. We desire that anything wrong be corrected; we will voluntarily rectify any wrong that may be pointed out to us; and, so far as it may be determined that our policy or any act under it is against the public interest, we will promptly conform to such determination.

We believe that if each of our exchanges were made an independent unit and if each connecting line were put under a separate control, the effect upon the telephone service of the country would be a condition so intolerable that the public would refuse to submit to it and would immediately require such physical connection and common control of these various units as would amalgamate them into a single system.

Physical connection in the case of telephone or telegraph does not mean transfer of messages from one line to the other. It means such a connection as will permit one person to have the actual possession of the particular line of communication from one end of it to the other and this can only be given efficiently by exchange systems and connecting lines under a common control; and that is what the Bell System is.

In this connection, and for general information, we will restate the policy which controlled the building up of the Bell System, and our belief as to what a telephone system should be, and what are its relations to the public.

We believe in and were the first to advocate state or government control and regulation of public utilities; that permanent quasi-judicial bodies, acting after thorough investigation and governed by the equities of each case; and that this control or regulation, beyond requiring the greatest efficiency and economy, should not interfere with management or operation. We believe that these bodies, if they are to be permanent, effective and of public benefit, should be thoroughly representative; they should be of such character and should so conduct their investigations and deliberations as to command such respect from both the public and the corporations that both will without question accept their conclusions.

We believe that the public would in this way get all the advantages and avoid all the manifest disadvantages of public ownership.

We believe that centers of business and population exist for the convenience of the public as a whole, and that no such center can prosper without sufficient and efficient means of intercommunication with other centers and tributary territories; that such means can only be afforded by prosperous utility and service companies and that fair rates are essential to prosperous companies. We do not believe that any public either desires or can obtain, nor can any service or utility furnish permanent and efficient service at less than cost, including capital charges. We believe that ultimately the public either directly or indirectly pays the losses involved in the efforts to furnish such service at less than its fair cost, either through the loss of the capital involved, the necessary increase in charges required to pay for duplication of capital.

We believe that the highest commercial value of the telephone service depends on its completeness—on the extent and comprehensiveness of the facilities for intercommunication, not only between individuals but between centers of population; that no isolated section can be considered independently of any other section or of the whole; that rates must be so adjusted as to make it possible to obtain the maximum development by making it possible for every one to be connected who will add to the value of the system, thus giving the greatest value to the greatest number; that the interdependence of the telephone service and the value of complete and universal intercommunication justify and require some services partly at the expense of the whole for the benefit of the whole.

We believe that this highest commercial value can only be attained by one

system under one common control and that it cannot be given by independent systems unless they are operated under agreements which result in one common control and one common interest, in effect making them a single system.

We believe that rates should be so adjusted as to afford the company sufficient revenue to pay such wages and compensation as will secure the most efficient service; to maintain the very highest and most advanced standards of plant and apparatus, to carry on such scientific and experimental research and inventions as to apparatus and methods as to insure the highest standards, and to carry to reserve and depreciation such amounts as will enable the company at any time to replace old plant and old methods with new plant and new methods as fast as they may be developed and found to be to the advantage of the service. We believe that in addition, such fair charges should be paid upon the investment in plant as will enable the company at any time to obtain money necessary to provide the plant required to meet the continuing demands of the public; and in order that waste, and duplication of effort may be avoided, and uniformity of purpose and common control be enforced, there should be a centralized general administration in close communication with and having general authority over the whole on matters common to all or matters of general policy.

We believe that any surplus beyond that necessary to equalize dividends on a fair basis should be used by the company for the benefit of the public, and should be insteatable for any other purpose, and should be either invested in revenue-earning plant until necessary to substitute plant which may become inadequate or obsolete, or should be used to make the service cheaper or better.

We believe that under proper governmental control and regulation the profits from promotion or operation allowed to be distributed should not be so large as to warrant or tempt complete duplication of plant and organization, with its duplication of its capital charges and its organization, operating, maintenance and depreciation expenses; and we do not believe that utilities giving at fair rates an efficient and sufficiently comprehensive universal service should be subject to limited competition, not giving such service. Competition which ignores the obligation to furnish a complete and comprehensive service is not competition, is not for the benefit of the public in that it does not reach the whole public interest.

If, therefore, complete duplication, with its dual exchange connection and dual bills for service, is a prerequisite to complete competition, government control and regulation cannot go hand in hand with competition.

We believe that the record of the Bell System will be accepted by the public as fully in accord with these declarations. Consistent adherence to this policy has given the public of the United States the best, most comprehensive and cheapest telephone service in the world and made the Bell standards the standards of all nations.

To remove any possible excuse for misapprehension on account of the many misleading statements which have been circulated as to the alleged unnecessary and overcapitalization and excessive charges of the Bell System, the following statistics are given. Except where stated, the figures are for the Bell System; that is, the American Telephone and Telegraph, and its Associated Companies.

The entire Bell System on June 30, 1913, had outstanding in the hands of the public obligations (i. e., notes, open accounts, bonds and shares) to the par value of \$776,000,000.

The book value of the total tangible assets, which is considerably less than their replacement value, amounted to \$560,000,000. Many appraisals of property included in these assets have been made, and most of them under the direction of public authorities. In no case has the value as it stands on the books failed to be sustained, and in most cases it has been very largely exceeded.

The total dividends and interest paid during the year 1912 amounted to only 6.1% on the average of its outstanding obligations, and to less than 5% on the average value of its assets.

The actual cash which has been paid into the treasury of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on account of the capital obligations now outstanding amounts to \$22,000,000 more than the par of such outstanding obligations.

The Associated Companies collected from the public and paid back in taxes over \$10,000,000 during the year 1912.

The steadily increasing necessities of the public not only for additional but for new telephone service can only be met by new construction, involving capital outlay. To meet these demands during the six and one-half years from 1907 to June, 1912, inclusive, the increase in telephone plant was as follows: Toll line wire increased from 1,460,000 miles to 2,242,000 miles; exchange wire increased from 6,000,000 miles to 13,000,000; the number of exchange stations increased from 2,730,000 to 5,300,000; the number of stations of independent companies connected with the Bell System increased from 349,000 to 5,620,000. The number of independent companies connected with the Bell System is about 25,000. The number of employees in the Bell System, not including the employees of connected companies, on December 31, 1912, was 141,000.

During this same period the number of shareholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, not including either the associated or connected companies, increased from 17,000 to about 54,000. About 47,000 shareholders hold less than 100 shares each; 6,500 shareholders hold from 100 to 1,000 shares each; 247 shareholders hold from 1,000 to 5,000 shares each, while there are only 16 shareholders of 5,000 shares or over in their own right. A majority of the shareholders are women.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
THEO. N. VAIL, President.

—Advertisement.

Chile and Peru Draw Closer

VISIT TO PERU OF NOTED CHILEANS HINTS AT AMITY

Former Foreign Affairs Minister, Accompanied by Earlier President and an Admiral, Quoted as Eager for Understanding

BOUNDARY QUESTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—In the light of what the Peru-Chile boundary question still means to both countries, the visit to this capital of Admirals Jorge Montt and Luis Uribe and Senor Agustin Edwards, the former minister of foreign affairs of Chile, assumes an importance that may become reflected in whatever further negotiations are to be conducted for the settlement of the drawn-out dispute.

With well-studied effect neither the Chilean admirals nor the diplomatic Senor Edwards revealed the actual reason for the mission that brought them to Lima after the steamship Aysen landed them at Callao, some miles westward from here, and which is the port of Lima. The distinguished Chileans came from Panama and their destination was Santiago. But the attention shrouded upon the three gentlemen, from the moment they set foot at Callao, and the solicitude of the Peruvian authorities to treat them as honored guests, led the man in the street to believe that surface indications alone were not enough to gauge the full meaning of the visit.

Admiral Montt, who was President of Chile for the term following the revolution of 1891, is one of the most highly esteemed men in his country. With true Chilean courtesy he declined to submit himself to the interviewer while in Lima. According to El Comercio of this city, however, a representative of that newspaper who happened to be aboard the Aysen on the trip from Panama was somewhat more successful in having the former foreign minister make a statement for the benefit of his journal.

"I am a fervent partisan," Senor Edwards is reported to have said, "in so far as this concerns maintaining the most fraternal relations with the various South American countries, I especially desire a sincere understanding between Peru and Chile. If at some time or other this understanding has been clouded the fault was not mine. The situation was created by Peru, by the former chancellor, Senor Porras. It was he who initiated a campaign of hostility towards the Chilean chancellery. His policies made for international unrest and we were obliged to be on the defensive.

"While I was connected with the department of foreign relations I inaugurated toward Peru a new kind of diplomacy; a diplomacy of frankness, because this alone could dispose of the vexed problem that agitated both countries.

"If the Tacna-Arica question has sentimental interest for Peru, the question is of vital interest to Chile."

It was left for Senor Hector Mujica Pumarino, the Chilean consul at Callao, later in the day to disclaim for Senor Edwards any intention on the part of the former foreign minister to criticize Peruvian politics. However, the interview evidently had touched some delicate part of the diplomatic mechanism and the official opinion prevailed that it was not well that much should be said at present. At the same time the Peruvian public has viewed the visit of Chileans with abounding interest.

COLOMBIA'S NEED OF RAILWAYS FELT

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Few of the countries south of Panama have caused mineralogists and mining engineers more perplexed study than this rich territory. That it is not a country for the men with only a little money to invest in mining has been emphasized again and again. The United States consul at Barranquilla some months ago made an exhaustive investigation into conditions; and his conclusions, as reported to his government in Washington, were to the effect that the lack of transportation facilities was the chief drawback to mining on a limited scale.

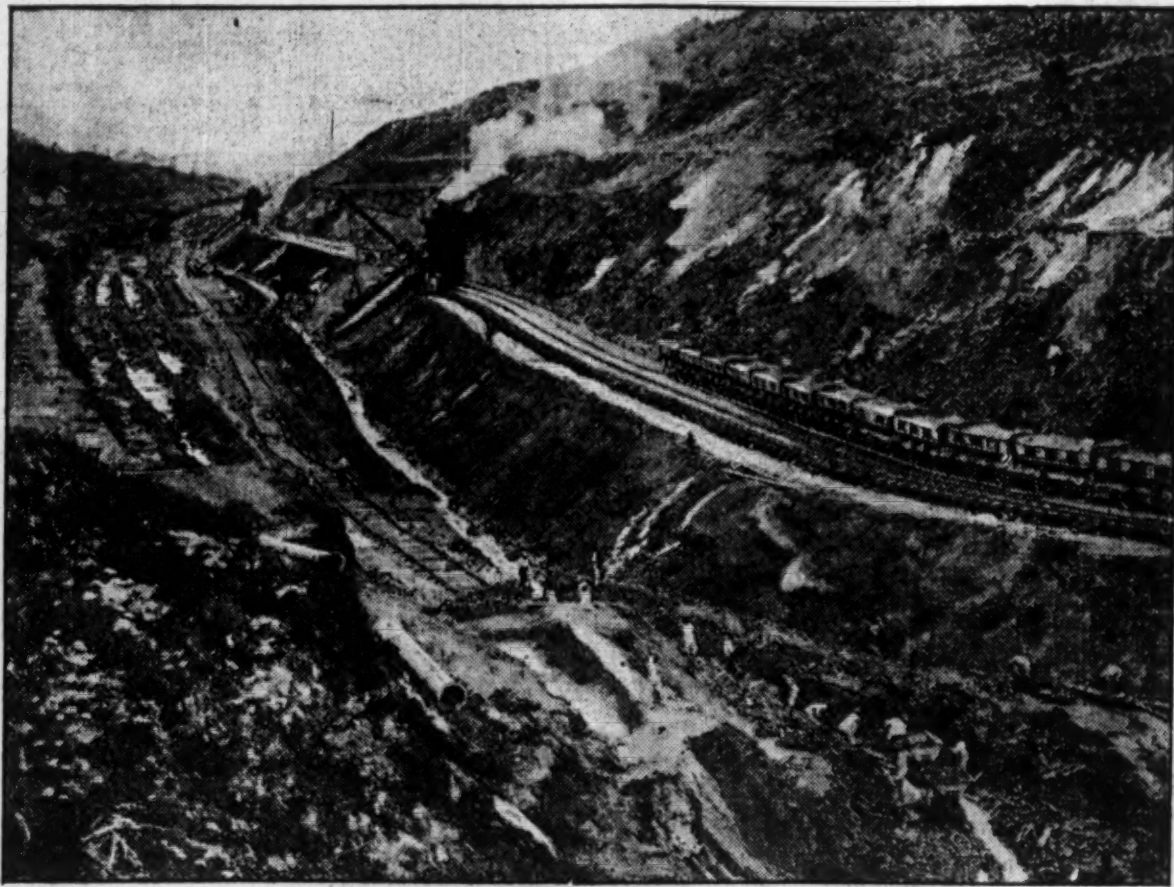
Prof. Ricardo Lleras Codazzi, of the University of Bogota, who as an expert on mineralogy and geology, has paid particular attention to copper, says that there are many varieties of this metal. He specifies the copper in the Nariño district, where, he says, "veins of sulphurets in trap rock with fluorite (spar) and baritina in the veins," are predominant.

COLOMBIAN OIL LAWS REGULATED

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia.—The official Gazette publishes a congressional act which permits discovery of petroleum deposits to denounce their claims under the same proceedings and on payment of the amount required by the code of mines for the denouncement and exploitation of placer and alluvial gold deposits.

FINISHING CULEBRA CUT RECALLS VARIOUS STAGES OF CANAL PROJECT



(Photo by Marine, Panama)

Panama excavation when Culebra cut was young, showing French workmen preparing for turning the property over to United States in 1904.

(Special to the Monitor)

PANAMA.—Within another week or so all operations by steam shovels are to be discontinued in Culebra cut proper. Among those who have been on the ground from the first day that the United States took an active hand in construction affairs here thought must turn back to the time when the French company relinquished all hope of putting the enterprise through.

"When Culebra cut was young," is a way they have of speaking down here when referring to the first work done under United States supervision. The accompanying photograph does not indicate that these workmen were yet in the pay of the French canal company. Such was the case, however. They are cleaning up the "ditch" immediately before the American engineers and their forces arrived on the scene.

As compared with the Culebra cut, as the French left it, the digging to date is almost incomprehensible in magnitude. The Culebra notch in the continental divide is nine miles long, from Bas Obispo to the lock at Pedro Miguel. The French had dug down only to within 100 feet of the sea level.

With the canal as good as dug, a sketch of the various attempts to pierce the isthmus of Panama may have timely interest. Spain, England, Portugal, France all had a hand in the earlier efforts to build it before. The first advocate of such an enterprise is said to have been one of Balboa's followers, Saavedra. This was in 1517. In 1814 Spain became interested directly, but the secession of the Central and South American colonies from the mother country interfered with any further attempts to go ahead.

Lord Nelson and Baron von Humboldt, as representatives of England in examining the possibilities of the Nicaraguan route, also investigated the Panama short cut. In 1825 President Bolivar, of the then republic of New Granada, gave a Thierri, a French citizen, who failed to raise the necessary capital. Bolivar then commissioned a British engineer, J. A.

Lloyd, to survey the isthmus for either a canal or a road.

The entrance of the United States as a party interested in Panama canal construction began with 1835. Henry Clay, in the United States Senate, introduced a resolution in pursuance of which Charles Biddle was sent to the isthmus to investigate. It was in 1838 that a French company was granted a concession for the construction of highways, railroads or a canal across the isthmus. Napoleon Garella was the engineer whom the French government sent to report. In 1878 Ferdinand de Lesseps organized the Universal Inter-Oceanic Canal Company, the promoter having a concession from Colombia.

The vicissitudes of the De Lesseps enterprise are historic. After more than \$200,000,000 had been expended, and about 66,700,000 cubic yards of excavation had been made, at a cost of almost \$4 per cubic yard, work was discontinued in 1889. The New Panama Company was formed in 1894, and this company continued to do sufficient work to maintain its franchise until all of its rights and property were transferred to the United States government in 1904.

BRAZILIANS WELCOME JAPAN'S COLONIZERS TO OPEN UP LAND

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Invitation by the Brazilian government that Japanese colonists take up land in the republic continues to occasion considerable comment among people who feel the necessity for opening up more territory. The press has discussed the subject from various viewpoints.

The opinion is almost unanimous that Brazil has nothing to lose and much to gain from Japanese colonization. The Brazilian Review, in touching on the question of desirability says:

"The Japanese... seem disposed to take time by the forelock in profiting by the Brazilian government's invitation to 'come over and help us.' A company called the Takushoku Kaisha (which is Colonization Company) of Tokio, has been formed whose object is, in the first instance, to found a Japanese colony with headquarters in Iguape, for the cultivation of tea, and perhaps silk.

PERUVIAN ANDES ARE OF INTEREST TO INVESTIGATORS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Andes, with the variable climate and many curious characteristics, constitute today a very interesting study from the viewpoint of the geologist and geographer. At a distance of some 75 miles from the Pacific coast the Andes divide Peru into two parts. The rains that fall on the east of this divide find their way into the Atlantic ocean through the Amazon and its tributaries. The rains that fall on the west of the divide feed numerous rivers that empty into the Pacific.

It has been computed that the various watersheds of the Peruvian Pacific coast total more than 100,000 square miles. It is on the eastern slope of the Andes that Peruvian plant life exhibits a diversity and abundance of astonishing proportions.

(Special to the Monitor)

COLOMBIANS HOLD FETE

COLOMBIA.—Notwithstanding the somewhat strained relations between Colombia and Panama the Panamanian government permitted the resident Colombians to carry out their customary fete in honor of the anniversary of the independence of Colombia.

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With their usual methodic shrewdness they apparently mean to avoid the course usually followed by certain other nationalities, of losing a heterogeneous horde to disperse themselves, without light or leading. On the contrary, they have already despatched men to search this land.

"An engineer, an agricultural expert, and a staff of assistants are now on their way to Sao Paulo. The duty of these pioneers will be to make a thorough examination of the ground to be colonized; and this process being complete and satisfactory, 100 families will march into the encampment and start work. Others will follow, till 2000 families have established themselves, when other branches of cultivation, probably of rice and other cereals, will be undertaken. The whole enterprise, it is understood, will be under the control and supervision of Sr. Ikutaro Aoyagi."

SOUTH AMERICA IS STILL BUYING BIG DREADNOUGHTS

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Completion of the Argentine super-dreadnought, the Rivadavia, with its 12 12-inch guns, 12 six-inch and 16 four-inch guns, has again called attention to the relative position of Argentina and its neighbor, Brazil, in respect to naval armament.

The third Brazilian battleship of the dreadnought class was launched in England early in the year. The Rio de Janeiro is the eleventh vessel constructed for Brazil at Elswick since 1891. The most important order before that of the Rio de Janeiro was when construction was begun on the two dreadnoughts, the Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo.

The Rio de Janeiro is the largest battleship built in England and is only exceeded in tonnage by the Rivadavia and the Moreno, both belonging to Argentina.

(Special to the Monitor)

ECUADOR'S ATTITUDE TO PERU

QUITO, Ecuador.—It is noted here that the government made it a point to show better relations with Peru by congratulating the Peruvian charge d'affaires, Sr. Bresani, upon the Peruvian independence day, and hoisting the flag on the public buildings. This custom had been suspended for three years.

EXACTLY thirty years ago Chile and Peru signed the treaty of peace that provided for a settlement of the Tacna and Arica ownership. It was then agreed that Chile should occupy the provinces in dispute during the next ten years, when a popular vote should decide which country should have future control. Neither Peru nor Chile had found it advantageous to continue the war that began in 1879 and for this reason the withdrawal of the Chilean troops from the outskirts of Lima, the Peruvian capital, was looked upon as initiating a more conciliatory policy on the part of the nations interested.

At the expiration of the ten years of grace, in 1913, Peru's internal affairs were in such shape that nothing satisfactory could be accomplished concerning the Tacna and Arica voting. From time to time since then the matter has been brought up diplomatically. Peru meanwhile settling other boundary disputes with Bolivia and Colombia. In January, 1910, a boundary treaty was signed also with Brazil. It was in the same year that the strained relations between Peru and Chile were further accentuated when the Peruvian minister in Chile, Sr. Arturo Garcia, was withdrawn. At the end of 1912, however, a much better feeling was evident.

Because it is now apparent that the two governments are at last reaching a stage where a final settlement over the provinces is in sight the news from Lima about the visit of the Chilean admirals Jorge Montt and Luis Uribe and the former foreign minister of Chile, Sr. Edwards, becomes a matter of great significance to South American amity. When the Tacna-Arica question is once answered satisfactorily to both Chile and Peru, one of the most aggravating situations that republics below the Rio Grande have had to deal with will have been eliminated, assuring continued tranquility to the four South American republics facing the Pacific.

NICARAGUANS TEND TO AGREE WITH PRESIDENT ABOUT TREATY

Back of Their Executive in Putting Down Vargas Uprising, People See Value of United States Protectorate in View of Past Revolutions and Canal

(Special to the Monitor)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—President Adolfo Diaz had the country back of him in his successful move for putting down the miniature rebellion that made its appearance in the department of Estele, in northern Nicaragua.

When Governor Vargas was deposed for reasons best known to the government, the former official voiced his dissatisfaction by encouraging an uprising in his territory. Government troops immediately left for the scene and almost without resistance on the part of the insurgents the rebellion was suppressed. Governor Vargas managed to make his escape. He is now a fugitive and there is nothing at Estele to show that there has been a political disturbance in the department.

The government's negotiations with the United States in respect to a protectorate of some sort over Nicaragua, while not meeting with the full approval

of the public, nevertheless are being considered somewhat essential in view of the fact that without some such arrangements as were proposed revolutions would again become rife in the republic, as was the case before President Diaz's time. The President made his position clear when he said:

"Setting on a firm basis the friendly relations between the two countries, it guarantees the independence of the country and the administration as well as the peace and prosperity of the republic, and it insures its position in the world in view of the new relations into which these countries will come by the opening of the Panama route and the possible construction of the Nicaragua canal."

There are those here who believe that Governor Vargas took advantage of the public criticism of the Washington-Managua negotiations to start his little revolution, which, however, proved more unpopular than the proposed treaty.

TOURISTS VISITING CANAL ZONE STILL ON THE INCREASE

Steamship Companies' Reports on Atlantic Side Indicate Breaking of Travel Records

(Special to the Monitor)

ANCON, C. Z.—During the first six months of 1913, 22,320 persons visited the Canal Zone. The canal administration has prepared an estimate of the number of tourists that came to the isthmus during 1910, 1911, 1912, and the first six months of 1913. It is based on the records of "transit" passengers, 85 per cent of whom, it is believed, come to the isthmus for the purpose of seeing the canal.

In 1912 there was a total of 24,743 visitors. In 1911, 19,577 persons visited the isthmus, and 14,490 came in 1910. More than 80,000 have been here within the past three years and six months.

During 1910 five tourist steamers and private yachts arrived at the ports of Colon and Cristobal, with a total of 1199 passengers. In 1911 there were seven vessels of this class, with a total of 1682 passengers. In 1912 the number of vessels had increased to 12, with a total of 3781 passengers, and for the first six months of 1913, there was a total of 37 vessels carrying 8708 passengers.

Reports received at some of the local steamship offices on the Atlantic side indicate that the tourist travel during the coming dry season will exceed all previous records.

Since January, 1912, the number of tourist passengers arriving on the isthmus at the port of Ancon, has been practically 100 a month. There has been only one special tourist steamer on the Pacific side during that time, in May, 1912, with 186 passengers.

(Special to the Monitor)

NICARAGUA OPENS RIVER PORT

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua.—About 60 miles north of this place the government has opened up a new port, Rio Grande. Sea-going vessels will not be able to cross the bar and must anchor outside, discharging their cargoes in lighters.

(Special to the Monitor)

DENY RAILWAY PURCHASE PLAN

SAO PAULO, Brazil.—It is denied by state officials that the Brazilian government intends to buy out the Sao Paulo Railway Company. Because of repeated rumors the leader of the state delegation in the federal Congress openly refuted the report.

ARGENTINA STILL CALLING FOR MORE RAILROAD ROUTES

Republic Hears Demand From All Parts Although It Has Half Continent's Rail Mileage

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Railroads and more railroads, is the cry sounding from one end of the republic to the other. And with all that, Argentina is better off in this respect than any other South American country.

Fully half of all the railroad mileage on the continent is found in this enterprising land. The transcontinental line that now connects the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is called the most wonderful of all the railroad engineering feats south of Panama.

At this time, when the talk is about the opening of the Panama canal, recollections turn to 1880, when William Wheelwright of Massachusetts was first to propose to the Argentine government a plan for a transcontinental line through Argentina and Chile. How the road was finally built is a part of South American history.

CHILE'S CAPITAL TO BE READY FOR PANAMA OPENING

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Many of the streets of this city are in need of better paving and while this has been known for some time, only recently has the municipal government considered it good policy to expend any considerable sum on this improvement.

The necessary expenditure now has been decided on, and out of the fund provided for by the loan of 1910, \$1,000,000 will be set aside for paving purposes.

The population of Santiago has reached the 350,000 mark. It is the largest city in Chile, and business has advanced by leaps and bounds. The opening of the Panama Canal not only will find Santiago ready with additional facilities for transportation between this inland city and the seaport of Valparaiso, but the place itself will be improved greatly in appearance, what improved greatly in appearance by many municipal improvements under way.

(Special to the Monitor)

ECUADOR'S CONGRESS ORGANIZES

QUITO, Ecuador.—The Ecuadorian Congress has met and elected Alfredo Baquerizo president of the Senate. Manuel Escudero was elected speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMAICA SEEING NEED OF MORE HOME INDUSTRY

Prominent Citizens Try to Add Attractive Vocational Opportunities to Hold Workers Inclined to Migrate to Canada

WISH MANUFACTURES

(Special to the Monitor)

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Steady migration to Canada of many of junior employees of the Jamaican government railway is causing no little uneasiness here, since it is felt that there is room for all to help develop the natural resources of this island.

Some of those who have left have found employment with the Canadian Pacific railway. Telegraph operators are among these. Clerks in some of the leading King street stores also have departed for the north. In fact the "land of the maple leaf" is becoming a mecca for many British subjects here.

To circumvent a situation that many think in time will work harm to Jamaica, some of the influential citizens are looking around for ways and means that shall tend to make the home island more attractive for the young people who wish to better themselves financially. It is not only young men that are going in search of occupations elsewhere; many young women also have left their Jamaica homes.

The argument is made that where in other semi-tropical countries industrial enterprises now are going forward with profit to investors and the people, in Jamaica very little is done in the direction of manufacturing. Almost everything is imported. There is a waste of many by-products, it is said, that could be manufactured into marketable commodities—soaps, for instance.

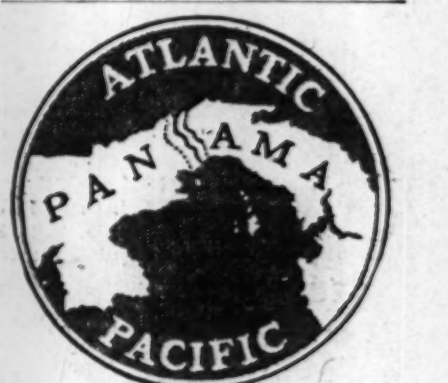
What to do with hundreds of laborers returning from the Panama canal zone is another problem occupying those vitally interested in the development of the island. It is therefore apparent that Jamaica is entering upon a season of economic rearrangement.

VENEZUELAN ARE NOT WITH CASTRO

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela.—It requires at least some knowledge of Venezuelan politics and also a personal acquaintance with conditions that obtained in this country while Castro held the reins of state to realize the relief that came to the majority of the people when it was authoritatively stated that the recent revolt in the state of Falcon was gradually being put down.

It is not to be questioned that many former adherents of Castro are at heart satisfied that things have been permitted to go on peacefully during the years President Gomez has been in the saddle. The opinion prevails that it will be a good while before another revolution will be started in this country after the present trouble is finally settled.



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Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. in Session

Successful Year in Order Is Indicated in Reports of Representatives Here and Visitors Present From Other Places

PRAISE FOR DEPUTIES

With an unusually large attendance of members from all over the state, the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. opened in Odd Fellows' hall, Tremont street, this morning, for the election of officers for the coming year, the admission of new members and the reception of officers from other states. Today's convention marks the end of a successful year of the Bay State organization and the reports which have been brought by the visiting grand masters and grand secretaries show a similarly satisfactory progress in other grand lodges.

Among these officers who are enjoying the hospitality of the local grand lodge are Grand Master H. L. Gardner of New York, Grand Master A. P. Doddridge of Quebec, Grand Master F. M. Beckford of New Hampshire, Grand Master F. E. Roys of Connecticut, Grand Master G. W. Shinn, N. J.; Grand Master A. S. Kimball, Me.; Grand Secretary W. W. Cutter, Me.; Grand Secretary F. L. Way, N. H.; Grand Secretary H. S. Pine, N. J.; Grand Secretary W. S. Hutchison, Conn.

A number of officers of the grand encampment of Massachusetts were also among the invited guests. The reception committee consisted of Joseph Belcher, chairman, William C. Collett and William M. Webber.

With Grand Master John W. Roberts presiding, the morning session opened at 9 o'clock for the reading of the reports of the many committees and the nomination of officers. In his annual report, Grand Master Roberts accorded the officers and members both of the grand lodge and the Rebekah branch the highest praise for their efforts during the year and paid a special tribute to the work of the district deputy grand masters. At the conclusion of the session, the members and guests marched to Berkeley hall, where dinner was served and post prandial exercises held with Past Grand Master Joseph Belcher acting as toast master. At 2 o'clock the members reassembled for the election of officers and appointment of committees.

The officers for the coming year will be as follows: Grand master, William M. Walker, Beachmont; deputy grand master, James Bennett, Lynn; grand secretary emeritus, John U. Perkins, Chelsea; grand secretary, George H. Fuller, Boston; grand treasurer, Alfred S. Pinkerton, Worcester; grand marshal, Clifford L. Mahoney, Arlington; grand conductor, Henry L. Bates, Auburndale; grand guardian, John A. Hawson, Gloucester; grand chaplain, Charles A. David; grand instructor, William M. Webber, Boston; assistant grand secretary, Rhotire S. Lovell, Boston; grand representatives (to September, 1914), William C. Collett, Boston, and John W. Roberts, Springfield.

WAKEFIELD

Teamsters Union, local 462, will hold an open meeting in Dudley hall, Sept. 28, at which state and national officers will speak.

Harmony chapter, O. E. S., will have a past matrons and past patrons night on Monday evening, Sept. 15.

QUINCY

Councilman James H. Cunningham of ward 6 has resigned.

Mt. Wollaston lodge 80, I. O. O. F., and John Hancock lodge 224, I. O. O. F., of this city and Puritan lodge, I. O. O. F., of Braintree, have arranged for union degree work this winter.

HOLBROOK

Brookville grange will be represented at the outing of Old Colony Pomona grange at Oak Bluffs on Sept. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Paine have gone to their summer home at Nantasket beach where they will spend the remainder of the month.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

A special town meeting will be held in the town hall Wednesday Sept. 10.

The ladies sewing circle of the Union Congregational church will have its first monthly supper and entertainment in the church parlors Tuesday.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The grade schools opened for the fall term yesterday with a large attendance. At the Center school there were 227 enrolled on the first day.

The Howard high school will reopen Tuesday morning.

WHITMAN

There were 1100 pupils enrolled in the public schools at the beginning of the term.

Warrants have been posted for a special town meeting Sept. 8, when action will be taken on the town building the state highway on Bedford street.

MAYNARD

On behalf of the members of the Loyal Assabet lodge, I. O. O. F., Past Grand William Hines has presented Joseph Marsden, P. G., with a past grand's diploma.

ABINGTON

The evening services at the North Baptist church will be resumed Sunday.

VISITORS TO BAY STATE GRAND LODGE, I.O.O.F.



Odd Fellows taken at their headquarters at Tremont and Berkeley streets today. Upper row, left to right—Grand Representative W. C. Collett, Mass.; Grand Secretary W. W. Cutter, Me.; Grand Secretary W. L. Way, N. H. Grand Secretary H. S. Pine, N. J.; Grand Secretary W. S. Hutchison, Conn.; Grand Patriarch W. L. Johnson, Mass.; Chairman of Reception Committee Joseph Belcher. Lower row—Grand Master H. L. Gardner, N. Y.; Grand Master A. P. Doddridge, Quebec; Grand Master F. M. Beckford, N. H.; Grand Master F. E. Roys, Conn.; Grand Master G. W. Shinn, N. J.; Grand Master A. S. Kimball, Me.

BAY STATE NEWS

CONCORD

The Sunday school at the Trinitarian Congregational church will resume its sessions next Sunday, Sept. 7.

At the Concord high school this fall there are nearly 75 more pupils enrolled than at the opening of schools in September, 1912. The registration is 425.

The annual fall exhibition of the Concord School Garden Association will be held in the town hall Saturday afternoon and evening, Sept. 13.

MEDFORD

Miss Alice Quinn, teacher in the sixth grade Washington school, and Miss Bertha Marshall, teacher of stenography at the high school, have resigned. The vacancies will be filled at the next meeting of the school board.

A hearing will be given by the public utilities commission next week on petition of residents of Medford for a five-cent fare to all parts of Medford. The petition was presented by Representative Benjamin F. Haines.

MALDEN

Spartan lodge, Knights of Pythias will open its regular sessions with a ladies night and entertainment to be held early in November.

Thomas Shine, who leaves today for Salt Lake City as one of the delegates from the Elevated carmen's union to the Street Railway Association of America convention, received a purse of gold at a social affair last night.

ROCKLAND

Mrs. Mary Marston is to entertain the members of Hartsuff post 74 G. A. R. and Hartsuff W. R. C. at her summer home, Sagamore hill, Nantasket beach, Wednesday next.

President Alfred W. Donovan of the Commercial Club and family have returned from Canada.

BRIDGEWATER

The Ousamequin Club begins the season with Mrs. W. S. Little as president.

The patrons of the Flagg street station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway have asked for a new station and additional train service.

The normal school reopened today and a large number of students enrolled.

RANDOLPH

The Rev. Manley B. Townsend of Nashua, N. H., a former pastor of the Church of the Unity is visiting some of his former parishioners.

Dr. Herbert F. Longley and family have returned from their summer home at East Harpawell, Me.

SOMERVILLE

Miss Irene Kibbe, a graduate of the Massachusetts normal art school, has been engaged to act as supervisor of drawing in the schools of Brewer, Me.

Miss Bessie H. Davis, a teacher in the high school for several years has accepted a position in the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York city.

MELROSE

The annual open tournament of the Massachusetts Golf Association at the Bellevue Golf Club will be held Friday and Saturday with playing at 18 holes, medal play, both days. Scores will not be announced until the close of the tournament Saturday afternoon. Upwards of 100 entries are already in.

WINCHESTER

Seven Winchester residents pay a tax of more than \$1000 annually, Edwin Ginn paying the largest tax of \$13,931. The reduction in this year's rate places some of the tax payers who last year paid over \$1000 below that figure this year.

SOUTH SUDBURY

The Men's Club will hold a debate this month.

E. R. Lenon, host at the Wayside inn, has presented the Goodnow public library with five painted photographs of the inn and its surroundings. One is of the old Governor Eustis coach, in which Lafayette rode into Boston when he came as a guest after the revolutionary war.

EIGHT-GRADE SYSTEM TO BEGIN IN WAKEFIELD SCHOOLS

Departmental System Introduced Into High School — Algebra and Latin Dropped as Elementary Studies — New Teachers Called to Take Positions

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Some of the most important changes in the past 25 years will go into effect when the public schools open next Tuesday, chief of which will be a beginning on an eight-grade system for the grammar buildings. It will take a full term to get the new plan in operation and during that term there will be a sort of advanced eighth grade. Beginning in September, 1914, pupils will go direct from the eighth grade to the high school.

For the first time in several years, changes in the courses of study in the high school are to be made. Botany will be dropped from the first year curriculum. Miss Anne Carroll of Lynn is the new teacher elected for these classes. Latin and algebra will be eliminated from the grammar schools and not touched until the first year in high.

Another step toward improving the efficiency of the high school has been partly taken by the organizing of departments on a more systematic basis. Miss Helen W. Poor will supervise all mathematics; Miss Elizabeth F. Ingram

MR. TAFT MADE PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN BAR

Lawyers at Montreal Meeting Bring Forward No Other Name for Head of Their Association — Canadians May Organize

PROJECT HAS FAVOR

MONTREAL—William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, was elected president of the American Bar Association at the closing session Wednesday. No other name was brought forward.

A number of guests and citizens of Montreal were elected honorary members, including Maitre Labori, the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfred Laurier, former premier of Canada, and Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of the Province of Quebec.

The formation of a Canadian Bar Association is likely. The question has been brought up among the members of the legal profession here and is meeting with much favor. Cooperation with the American Association is expected. The convention closed Wednesday evening with a dinner.

Professor Taft made a strong plea for higher and broader and more comprehensive standards for admission to the bar. He decried the practise of law solely as means of livelihood apart from social and community aspects of the profession.

Papers were read at the bar association symposium by William C. Hook of Kansas, judge of the federal circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit; Judge N. Charles Burke of the Maryland court of appeals, and William A. Blount of Pensacola, Fla.

Judge Burke's subject was "Legal Procedure and Social Unrest." "There is a general concurrence of opinion," he asserted, "that the rules of common law, which have heretofore governed the recovery in work suits arising in corporate and industrial work, should be replaced by fair and effective workmen's compensation acts."

Other officers selected were: Secretary, George Whitelock, Baltimore; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.; executive committee, Hollis R. Bailey of Boston, Aldis B. Brown of Washington, William H. Burgess of El Paso, Tex., John H. Voorhees of Sioux Falls, S. D., and William H. Stoske of Philadelphia.

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THE village cobbler in times past simply supplied the people, where he had his shop, with shoes and increased his business by personally calling attention to the merits of the work he did. Today the modern shoe factory, having increased its ability to supply not only the village but a much greater area with shoes, must create a demand faster than can possibly be done by personal solicitation.

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the manufacturer can tell many more people the good qualities of his product and sell faster. This advertising, published beside the news of the day, the advertiser hoped by some chance would be seen and then impress its message. Other and unscrupulous manufacturers, relying upon catching the stranger's dollar rather than in holding the steady patronage of satisfied customers, misrepresented and falsified. This naturally resulted in the withholding of their patronage by newspaper readers both from the legitimate and the dishonest advertiser.

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—necessary to the advertiser and to the public who have been educated to follow it, and its removal from the realm of accidental attention to the important position it now occupies makes it purposeful and certain of results. You will do yourself a real service by following the advertising in the Monitor each day.

STATUES TYPIFYING LAKES
BEING SET UP FOR DEDICATION

Water flows from shell of Superior into shells of Huron and Michigan whence it is poured along into shells of Erie and Ontario

CHICAGO, Ill.—Lorado Taft's fountain, "The Spirit of the Great Lakes," which is being placed at the south end of the art institute in the lake front park, will be formally presented to the city and dedicated in the afternoon of Sept. 9. The sculptor has been working upon the fountain for a number of years and is overseeing the erection of the big bronze statues. There are five female figures in the group, representing lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie and Ontario, and the water will flow from a shell held by Superior at the top of the group, into shells held by the others below her, finally flowing out of Ontario's shell and disappearing.

The fountain is the first gift of sculpture to Chicago under the Ferguson bequest, and even before it was completely erected it began to attract a great deal of attention from both residents and visitors.

WORLD STUDENT MOVEMENTS
UNITED IN CORNELL CONGRESS

Cosmopolitan Delegates Form International Bureau for Advancement of University Men, Promotion of Peace Ties and Common Interests

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At the closing session of the 18th international student congress, Aug. 15-30, 1913, with Zurich recommended for the 1917 congress. L. John Mez of Germany was elected president of the central committee of the international federation of students and M. A. Munoz of Porto Rico secretary. George W. Nasmith and Louis P. Lochner are the American members of the central committee.

In the constitution adopted these are the stated objects: To unite student movements throughout the world, to study student problems of all nations and to promote among students closer international relations of mutual understanding and friendship, to encourage the study of international relations and problems, also to stimulate a sympathetic appreciation of the character problems and intellectual currents of other nations.

To facilitate foreign study and to increase its value and fruitfulness, the membership of every student organization which ratifies the constitution has

the right to become a member of the federation without regard to the race, nationality, religious or political belief or social condition of its members.

The constitution, ratified by student organizations of 18 nations in Congress, resolves to establish an international bureau of students in the United States. Mr. Nasmith is director and Mr. Lochner secretary of the bureau, which is to publish an international student review in three languages. President Thwing offers the new bureau an office in Western Reserve University and financial support for the bureau, which would be an important factor in education for peace.

The 65 delegates left Ithaca Wednesday afternoon for a visit to Buffalo, where they are guests of the Buffalo Peace and Arbitration Society the rest of the week. Philadelphia will have them as guests of the city, the University of Pennsylvania Sept. 8, 9, Baltimore Sept. 10, Washington Sept. 11-14, New York Sept. 15-20. The New York Peace Society and other international societies will tender the delegates a dinner Sept. 18.

RECORD HIGH AND LOW TIDES
GIVE ROCKAWAY NEW BEACH

NEW YORK—New sand bars, new beach and a visibly changed coast-line were made yesterday when the highest tide and the lowest recorded in 50 years swept the Rockaway coast of Long Island.

Millions of tons of sand were washed from all of the beaches along a stretch of 10 miles from Long Beach to Noyan. The racing waters formed a new sand bar off the beach at Far Rockaway.

The low tide that followed was so low that bathers walked out upon the new bar. It was said that a new reef was

forming and that possibly next year the beach would be three hundred yards further to sea, thus greatly enriching the holders of shore front property.

Clam diggers and crab catchers made a rich haul at low tide, there being miles of beach exposed that never before had been seen by them. In one place at least a ton of hard shell crabs were left stranded in a pocket and these were scooped up and shipped to market. Instead of working in boats the clam diggers walked on the exposed sand and picked the clams out.

JOURNALISM TO BE
TAUGHT AT MAINE

ORONO, Me.—Beginning with the fall semester, the University of Maine will inaugurate a school of journalism. The course is planned for four years and is to be introduced by Prof. Roland Palmer Gray of the English department at the university. It is expected to have the students do actual assignment work on the Bangor newspapers.

SPANISH WAR MEN TO PARADE
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Several hundred delegates in attendance at the national encampment of the United Spanish-American war veterans parade today. Routine business occupied the day, and a dance was held at the Broadway auditorium Wednesday night.

SPRINGFIELD TO BE
HOST NEXT WEEK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield's committee in charge of the plans for the international convention of the national association of steam engineers, which will be held in this city next week, has made arrangements for 3000 delegates. About 2800 of this number will be accredited delegates to the convention of associate engineers, while about 700 members of the National Exhibitors' Society are expected. Accompanying the delegates will be several hundred women. The local committee has arranged a program of entertainment. The convention will be officially put under way Monday evening when the exhibition will open in the city hall.

PARCEL POST
SAID TO SOLVE
BIG PROBLEMS

Congressman Lewis of Maryland
Figures How Necessities From
Farm May Be Bought at Average
Saving of 46 Per Cent

HE SHOWS HOW THIS IS

WASHINGTON—Representative David J. Lewis of the Cumberland, Md., district, as the result of some further parcel post studies he has been making, is announcing to the dwellers of the cities of the United States, where the cost of necessities is felt with greatest force, that a judicious use of the parcel post will reduce that cost at least 50 per cent and in some cases even more. The chief question to city dwellers, according to Mr. Lewis' way of thinking, is not larger wages or salaries, but to make the wages and salaries purchase more than they do at present. Wages and salaries in the United States are higher than in any other country in the world, and the steady trend is upward, in spite of which the cost of necessities continues to make itself felt. The problem is to make a dollar of city money today buy as much as it bought a generation ago, and the solution of the problem, Mr. Lewis announces with all the confidence of an expert, is the parcel post.

"The farmers in the country and the consumers in the cities of the country, must get together," says Mr. Lewis, by way of elaborating his idea. "The foodstuffs that are brought to the doors of city housekeepers must in the future go by a direct route, and not by the roundabout way of wholesalers, retailers and other middlemen."

"Under the new order of the postoffice department extending the cheap parcel post zone to 150 miles from every city in the country, it will be possible for city consumers to receive packages weighing up to 20 pounds, of provisions of all kinds, direct from the producers, for a cost of not more than 24 cents a package. The retail price of eggs in Washington at present, to cite a concrete case, is 28 cents a dozen, or 56 cents for two dozen. If the Washington housewife would get in touch with some rural producer, within the 150-mile radius I have just mentioned, she would get precisely the same eggs for 20 cents a dozen, or 40 cents for two dozen, a saving of 16 cents, or almost 29 per cent."

Of course, Mr. Lewis intends his words to apply to the housewives of all American cities. He mentions Washington because he is acquainted with conditions here; but similar conditions prevail in all the cities of the country.

The Maryland parcel post expert has compiled figures which show so great a saving for the consumers of Washington that it will be of interest to give a brief resume of them. He takes Montgomery county, Maryland, as the principal source of supply, a rich upland county, north and west of Washington, and containing the best farming land in this part of the country. On the basis of existing retail prices in Washington and existing prices paid the Montgomery county farmer for his produce, some startling propositions are possible.

A 3½-pound dressed chicken, which is the medium size, commands 77 cents in the retail markets of this city. The wholesale price of the same chicken is 56 cents. The farmer is paid 42 cents for it in the first place. The advance from 42 to 77 cents is all due to the profit taken by the middlemen. The Washington housewife could buy this chicken for 42 cents, thus saving 35 cents over prevailing prices, or 45½ per cent. To this figure would of course be added the parcel post price of 5 cents for transporting the chicken to her door. The present retail price of butter by the use of the parcel post could be cut almost in half, Mr. Lewis says. Three pounds of the best creamery butter now retails for \$1.02 in this city. The wholesaler buys the same butter for 75 cents. The farm price for this butter is 60 cents. If the Washington housewife would have her butter sent to her by parcel post it would cost her 60 cents, to which would be added 8 cents for transportation. Here is a saving of about 45 per cent.

A country-cured ham weighing 10 pounds is bought in the city for \$2.20, Mr. Lewis says. The same ham is bought at wholesale for \$1.10, while the farmer gets but 90 cents for it. The parcel post rate for a 10-pound ham, within the 150-mile radius, would be 15 cents, showing that the housewife would save \$1.15, or net 52 per cent.

Assuming that people generally would not use the parcel post merely to buy three pounds of butter or two dozen eggs at a time, but that probably the family supply for a week would be ordered in this way, Mr. Lewis gives the following explanation of how the present cost of necessities in American cities could be reduced:

A shipment of the following named articles, weighing, with receptacle for carrying them, 20 pounds, would cost for transportation from the farm over the rural mail route, and by railroad to the city, up to 150 miles of direct distance (possibly 250 miles by railroad), and then delivery by the city mail carrier, 24 cents:

Two dozen eggs, three pounds of chicken, two pounds of butter, 10 pounds of ham.

The total cost of these commodities, direct from the farm, would be \$1.98, plus the cost of the container, and the 24-cent parcel post rate. If bought from a local merchant, the same goods would cost the consumer \$4.12. The wholesaler himself pays \$2.43 for the

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FLORIDA HOME. Nine acres situated on beautiful lake, picturesque sloping parkland to water's edge. 6-rm. modern bungalow with bath and closets. Home furnished throughout complete for house-keeping even to groceries on pantry shelves. Lighting system, 2000 gal. elevated tank and pumping outfit supplying house and lawn. Garage, chicken yards and houses. 2-rm. bath house; boat house. Beautiful live oak shade in front of house. Oranges, grapefruit and 15 other kinds of fruit trees. Location free from mosquitoes and flies. Highest temp. in 3 years, 90° automobile service, with daily mail from Valdo passes door each day. Must sell at once. Price \$6,000; terms to suit. Write owner, WILLIAM A. BELL, EMMETON, FLORIDA.

FOUR very desirable improved pieces of property in Alachua county, for sale by owner. 80, 20, 30 and 30-acre tracts on large lake. Not to be classed with the ordinary Florida land. Terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write T. S. McMANUS, Valdo, Florida.

FARMS—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—Seaside Farm, 50 acres, in St. Joseph Co., 5 miles from White Pigeon, near Klinger Lake, a famous summer resort. Soil is clay loam with clay sub-soil, very gently rolling and free from stone. Produces excellent crops. Saw 7 room, 2 bath, 2000 ft. of lake and other outbuildings. Good school about 20 rods distant. Price \$6000. Owner wishes to go south. For further information address owner, CHARLES A. SAUNDERS, White Pigeon, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONS

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE
HIGH GRADE PROPERTY in heart of West End, corner of Glenwood and Summer sts. Mailed: mortgages cannot use it; Saturday, Sept. 6 at 3 p. m.; beautiful estate, 11 rooms, billiard room, all modern appointments, oak floors and sun-lit, plate glass windows; 12,000 ft. of space for garage; best location. CHAS. H. HOWARD & SON, 15 Tremont st., Boston. 32 Summer st., Malden. Will open house any time.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—Unimproved mountain ranch; 120 acres; plenty of water for irrigation; located between Los Angeles and San Diego. Price \$4500; other information upon request. HERBERT C. HOLT, owner, 810 W. 7th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

REAL ESTATE

OWNER wishes to dispose of equity in Brookline apartment property. W. H. SNOW, 125 Massachusetts ave.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT at Medford, Mass., upper flat 183 Main st., 6 rooms, modern improvements, electric and steam heat; rent \$19 a month. Apply at store corner Main and Summer, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT the year round, unfurnished, an old house with modern improvements, fireplace, 2 or more acres; about half an hour from Boston. JOHN SON O'CONNOR, 53 State st., room 850.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Suites in Brookline
Fronting on the Parkway, five and six rooms, with steam heat, contiguous hot water, and janitor service; fifteen minutes from Park street subway; rent moderate. Apply to The Woodbourne Company, 38 Tremont st., Boston.

BROOKLINE—Suite of 7 large, all outside rooms and bath; southern exposure; American family of adults; \$45. Tel. Quincy 2003-W.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let either afternoon or evenings; Berkeley bldg. Address N. 107, Monitor Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—By two ladies, sunny room and board or small furnished apartment in or near Boston, preferably the Newtons. D. ST. Monitor Office.

ROOMS WANTED

REFINED couple, no children, large and voice, desire room or room and board. Address W-521, Monitor Office.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET
702 SHERIDAN ROAD
\$75.00 PER MONTH
N. W. CORNER PINE GROVE AVE.
Near the Lake Shore.

Eight-room apartment; large, light rms.; choicest appointments; two porches; large yard. Best transportation surface lines and Northwestern "L" express. Open for inspection. Ready for occupancy. Apply owner, WM. M. MORRISON, 56 E. Division st., Phone North 2240.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1635.
1280 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER
Voice Training, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Training for Dramatic and Lecturing.
401 Kimball Hall, Tel. Dray 3651, Chicago.

LAWYERS

EDWARD G. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

same goods, according to Mr. Lewis. Counting the 24 cents parcel post rate, the consumer would pay \$2.22 for the above described package, a saving of 46 per cent over the price for the same goods at the city store.

MILWAUKEE MAN
ELECTED TO HEAD
POSTAL CLERKS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The National Federation of Postoffice Clerks adjourned their biannual convention here today after electing the following officers:

George T. Pfeiffer of Milwaukee, president; David M. Bernheisel, Salt Lake City, first vice-president; John H. Yahn, St. Louis, second vice-president; Thomas F. Flaherty, San Francisco, treasurer; Nathan A. Skiff, Los Angeles, national organizer; J. B. Dockler, Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the benefit auxiliary, and James Brusk, Chicago, editor of the official organ. San Francisco was selected as the meeting place in 1915.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

EASIER
WASH DAYS
TRY A
Kalamazoo Washer
for 30 days and see
what fine work
it does.

FACTORY TO YOU—ONLY
\$4.00
No jobbers or dealers profits
Write us for catalog today.
Kalamazoo Manufacturing Company
424 No. Church Street
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

GRINDSTONES
GRINDSTONE AND BEST
BLUE RUBSTONE
MANUFACTURERS
Herbert Macgregor
& Co.

5 HUSTLERGATE
BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE
ENGLAND
Quotations given F. O. B. Liverpool

POULTRY

REDUCE the cost of living by buying this house; price \$10, capacity 12 hens; write for free circular showing 25 different cuts. E. C. YOUNG BOX CO., Randolph, Mass.

JEWELRY

W. E. TAYLOR
15 years with Smith, Patterson Co.
JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH
Repairing and Order Work
8 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

350 VARIETIES
QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP
81 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

ROOMS

BERKELEY ST. 249 (near Common-wealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone E. B. 3329-31.

IN BROOKLINE—Private residence where elderly people will find a home with all its privileges; attendants supplied if desired. Tel. Brt. 3635-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NO. CAMBRIDGE, private family desire to let room with board to one person. Tel. Camb. 1807-4.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 803 W. 150th st.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

ROOMS WANTED—CLEVELAND

WANTED—By lady, furnished room and breakfast in private family near Euclid or Cedar, Cleveland; references exchanged. Address H. J. CARROLL, 728 Osborn bldg., Cleveland, O.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISING

TRUNKS AND BAGS

BUY
Bankhardt's
TRUNKS
AND
LEATHER GOODS
438-440 BACE ST.

Cincinnati Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to 1008 First National Bank bldg.

KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

MEN'S APPAREL

F. A. COWLBECK CO.

Sell the Better Things
That Men Wear

HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES

AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS

106 West Main Street

BAKERY

YOU DEMAND cleanliness and quality; we guarantee BRYANT'S BAKERY.
304-306 W. Main st.; phone 720.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

APARTMENTS WANTED
WANTED—Furnished apartment New York city, near Columbia University, for light housekeeping for two adults. Address B. Monitor Office, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID WANTED—Protestant, for general housework and cooking; two in family; ref. 4507 Spruce st. Phila. Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear
in all editions of

SATURDAY'S
MONITOR

Should reach the
Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN
FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper
Classification

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 780 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

EDUCATIONAL

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BOSTON
Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers.

COURSES—General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course.
Every possible requisite is afforded for personal safety, rapid progress, with cheerful and inspiring surroundings.
This school does not employ agents, solicitors, canvassers or runners.
Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will reopen September 8th.
H. E. HIRSHARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

Profitable Canadian Advertising Service

Newspapers—Magazines—Billboards
WOODS-NORRIS Limited
Toronto Advertising Agency Canada

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA ADS.

ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

OUR
FIXTURE IDEAS
CALDWELL
ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

TAILORS

ESTABLISHED 1892

LAWDER

Exclusive
Tailoring
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

REAL ESTATE

WE HAVE FOR SALE a lot 74 ft. street frontage and 174 ft. deep in the block adjoining the campus of the University of Illinois. Price \$3,500. This is a very desirable location for an apartment house, church or public building.

F. G. CAMPBELL & SON
Champaign, Ill.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST ED-
UCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, The Uni-
versity of Illinois, is located at Cham-
paign. For a place of residence, combin-
ing city life and rural surroundings, it is
unsurpassed. Wonderful opportunities
for investment as there is always a de-
mand for houses that can not be supplied.
For further information address A. J.
KLANK, 8 Main St., Champaign, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

FIRE INSURANCE written in strong com-
pacts. Carefully selected list. City
property for sale and rent. Farm lands
for sale. Also Indian, Ohio and Illi-
nois. J. G. OLDFHAM, 107 Cohen Bldg.

BOOKBINDING

TWIN CITY BINDERY & BLANK BOOK
CO. Binding out of the ordinary, bring
to us for expert work. Price Estate
Bldg., Champaign, Ill.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA MERCHANTS

May send advertising to William A. Thompson, Suite 400, First National Bank Building, Champaign.

PRINTERS

MUNHALL PRINTING HOUSE
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
Embossing and Plate Printing.

COAL

COAL—Pyralite coal is good coal; every-
body who uses it likes it; try it. FAIR-
LEY & SHIVELEY, Champaign, Ill. Bell
2065, Auto 1210.

W. W. WALLS & CO.

MAJESTIC COAL
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

DENTISTS

W. H. KARCHER
DENTIST
First National Bank Bldg., Champaign, Ill.

GARAGES

HERRICK AND STOLTEY
GARAGE
Champaign, Ill.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Landscape Architecture, landscape garden-
ing done by J. LANDAU; plants furn-
ished with landscape work. Champaign.

CREAMERIES

DIRECT FROM CHURN TO YOU. Twin
City creamery butter. Ask your Grocer.
Champaign, Ill.

HOUSE CLEANERS AND MOVERS

W. C. HENSLEY—House cleaning, mov-
ing, transfer, storage, 118 S. Neil st.,
Champaign. Bell phone 972. Auto 2139.

THOSE WISHING TO BUY REAL ESTATE,
HIRE APARTMENTS OR PLACE MORTGAGES
WILL FIND ON THE REAL ESTATE PAGE
A LIST OF ADVERTISERS REPRESENTING
NEARLY EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY

If their offerings do not interest you select the Real Estate Broker who specializes in the locality you desire and you will find that he has a much larger list to select from than appears in his advertisement. You will get better service and more individual attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish you with the names of reliable brokers in any locality in Metropolitan Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

EXODUS FROM MEXICO FILLS ALL STEAMERS

John Lind, the President's Personal Representative, Advises Americans to Leave the Country as Mr. Wilson Urged

SITUATION UNALTERED

VERACRUZ, Mex. (via Galveston)—The Ward liner Esperanza which sailed today for New York was crowded with American refugees and other foreigners. Many of them were in the steerage.

When John Lind, President Wilson's representative, returned late last night from Vista Hermosa, accompanied by Rear Admiral Fletcher, he refused to make any statement regarding the

make any statement, except to say that the situation was unchanged and that in his opinion Americans in Mexico should take the advice of President Wilson to leave the country. He said that

he saw no revolutionists on his trip into the interior but saw evidences of their work.

Refugees continued to arrive in Vera-

cruz today and all sailings in the immediate future are booked to their limit. On the train with Mr. Lind last night were several families from the vicinity of Vista Hermosa, who have not long

been in Mexico. They made a personal appeal to the special envoy for better accommodations than the steerage, and Mr. Lind referred them to Consul Canada. The refugees told Lind that they

The advertisements under this head
e inserted free and persons inter-
ted must exercise discretion in all
rrrespondence concerning the same

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GENERAL WORK—Young man (23) wants position as kind of Boston; \$10 to start; all references from last employer, EDGAR A. SHAW, Wildwood st., Wingham, Ont., Canada. **10**

HINDU STUDENTS. 3, with 4 years education in England, 1 Oxford graduate, want work. V. P. DEBE, 1689 Cambridge st. **9**

HOTEL CLERK (30) desires position; five years experience; go anywhere; European or American plan. JONES, FRANK D., 1000 Broadway, Roxbury, Mass. **4**

INSIDE or outside man (colored) neat, good appearance, at present about Oct. 1, desires position to begin about Oct. 1, 1912. References: J. C. FOSTER, 1100 W. 10th st., address 241 W. Canton st.,oston; employed at 287 Kent st., Brookline. **12**

JANITOR with experience in apartment house, wants position and good references; sober and industrious ALBERT W. ELLICH, 81 Audubon rd., Boston. **10**

WANTED. JANITOR (colored) or watchman (American), or caretaker, wants situation; thoroughly reliable; good reference of five years in two employers. FERRILL, 6 Eldridge st., Forest Hills, Mass. **9**

JANITOR-PORTER—Colored man wants position in office; has experience and good references. CHARLES A. ROERS, 30 Sterling st., Roxbury, Mass. **10**

LIGHT WORK of any kind wanted by man with 10 years experience in shoe and women's compensation act; was low; first-class recommendations. JAMES LIGGETT, 1000 Broadway, Roxbury, Mass. **10**

LITERARY, secretarial, advertising or editorial work, or some supervisory position desired by one competent though inexperienced man, with excellent and excellent introductions. PRESCOTT BELKNAP, care P. S. Parker, Esq., 1 State st., Boston. **10**

LITERARY, secretarial or editors work and tutoring desired by Frenchman, com-

talent through education, experience and
 J. EROHER ADAMS, 97 Sawyer at Dor-
 chester, Mass. 9
 MACHINIST, drilling, tapping or general
 work on shiping clack, residence Rox-
 bury, 33 single; references. Mention No.
 10454. State EMP. OFFICE (free to all),
 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2060. 9
 MAN, handy, steady, temperance, married,
 wants work of any kind, Plymouth St.
 NILES, F. O. Boston. 9
 MAN of good habits wants situation
 as driver or janitor, or as a laborer in
 the garage in or near Boston; experienced.
 IRA A. CLARKE, 7 Center st., Roxbury. 9
 MAN (64) now drawing compensation
 under workmen's compensation act. Will
 accept of any position. References. 21
 Aumass st., Roxbury, Mass. 3
 MAN, well recommended, now getting
 his car fixed up, wishes to find a situa-
 at, wants light work for low pay. JAY
 SMITH DRUMET, 13 Bunker Hill ave.,
 Boston. 11
 NIGHT WORK, or any position of trust
 wanted with store, mill or estate, by Eng-
 lander, experienced, satisfied in private fam-
 ily. HOYLES, 19 Everett st., West Everett, Mas-
 setts. Tel. 478-M. Everett. 11
 PHOTOGRAPHER, res. Cambridge 21
 married. Tel. 2-1000. Room 10444. STATE
 EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 3 Kneeland st.
 Boston. 4
 PORTER-Position desired by young,
 hard-working colored man. WILLIAM A.
 PERRY, 58 Irving st., Boston. 9
 PORTER, experienced, wishes to private family
 position desired by colored man. (43) ex-
 perimented; best references. JOHN FLOW-
 ER, 1000 Washington St., Boston. 9
 PORTER, experienced, colored, neat and
 courteous, wants situation; best city refer-
 ences. RICHARD LIGHTBOURNE, 11
 Cambridge St., Boston. 11
 PUNCH AND DIE MAKER, tool maker
 and general machinist, residence Lexington,
 Mass. References. 10163. STATE EMP. OF-
 FICE (free to all), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. 9
 RODMAN, residence South Boston, 22
 single, go anywhere. A reference: 310-16.
 References. 10163. STATE EMP. OFFICE
 (free to all), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel.
 OX. 2060. 9
 SALESMAN, also clerical work, residence
 Cambridge, Mass. References. 10439. STATE
 EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 3 Kneeland st.,
 Boston. 4
 SALESMAN (drapery) or outside man
 can take accurate measurements in esti-
 mates and understands freeland drawing.
 References. 10163. STATE EMP. OFFICE
 Mt. Auburn st., Cambridge, Mass. 9

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

SALESMAN wants outside position. O. H. CALKIN, 88 St. Botolph st., Boston. 9
SHIPPER, residence Roxbury, 10, single, knowledge of German, experience and references. 8; mention 10457. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

SHIPPER, residence Dorchester, 18, single; references. 8; mention 10452. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

SHIPPER, receiving clerk, res. Roxbury, 26, married; A. P. mention 10449. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

SHIP PAINTER—Good workman, well recommended, wants work, not on ladies or staging; low wages. BERNARD JOHNSON, 75 Miller st., W. Quincy, Mass. 3
STATIONARY ENGINEER—Res. Everett, 47, married; 12 years experience in day work pref. Can furnish A-1 ref. \$18 to \$21. Mention 10418. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man with 6 months experience wants position of opportunity. MAX WITTENBERG, 386 Blue Hill av., Roxbury, tel. 2960.

STUDENT (young American) wishes automobile work after school hours and holidays; driving, repairing and cleaning; 5 years experience on Ford and other automobiles. F. GILMAN JOPP, 62 Princeton st., East Boston, Mass. 9

TRAVELING SALESMAN, 35 years old, married, 22 years experience in selling, 12 years experience in selling on commission, 12 years experience in selling on commission, 12 years experience in selling on commission. W. M. T. WING, 675 Summer st., Springfield, Mass. 9

TUTOR AND SUPERVISOR—Harvard student wants employment, attendant and companion, coach, general work, hotel employee, etc., to work through college. Address GEORGE YOUNG, 50 Portland st., Cambridge.

VALET, residence Boston, 43, married, 10 years experience; references. 12; mention 10442. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

WANTED by carpenter of 20 years' experience, position on gentleman's estate; has wife and one son 16 years old; references given. FRANK H. DEAN, 5 Maple st., Uplandville, Conn. 9

WANTED—Situation as superintendent of coated paper mill; 20 years' experience in all departments of paper making; 10 years experience in paper making; 10 years experience in paper making. D. H. DORTCH, 34 Calhoun st., Springfield, Mass. 9

WATCHMAN or foreman, residence Atlantic, 46, married, 21 years with one concern. A. references; 10; mention 10415. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

YOUNG MAN wants position in garage; some experience; has Mass. operator's license; references. C. W. CHASE, 20 Wakefield, Mass. 9

YOUNG MAN who has successfully reduced costs in retail and manufacturing businesses wants opportunity to apply efficiency on a larger scale; best of experience and references. CHAS. E. CHASE, 20 Wakefield, Mass. 9

YOUNG MAN wants position to clean paint and varnish work in the house. Apply W. C. CLARK, 4 Charter st., Boston. 9

YOUNG MAN (25, single), strictly temperate, intelligent, honest, having some experience in typewriting and correspondence, also agricultural and 4 years' experience in telegraphing, seeks position of responsibility and trust in New England city where situation affords opportunity, but willing to do anything; references. J. W. ZEDREN, Box 78, East Greenfield, N. Y. 9

YOUNG MAN (27), energetic, good business training, offers services as experienced Spanish-English translator and correspondent; references. J. W. ZEDREN, Box 78, East Greenfield, N. Y. 9

YOUNG MAN (colored) would like position in retail store; references. J. W. ZEDREN, Box 78, East Greenfield, N. Y. 9

YOUNG MAN with mechanical ability and practical experience in shoe factory, wants position. J. W. ZEDREN, Box 78, East Greenfield, N. Y. 9

YOUNG MAN, learn trade in shoe factory, 10445. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

YOUNG MAN, 30, married, 10 years experience in shoe factory, 10 years experience in shoe factory, 10 years experience in shoe factory. J. W. ZEDREN, Box 78, East Greenfield, N. Y. 9

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, residence Boston, 10, single, 10 years experience, 10 years experience, 10 years experience. 8; mention 10418. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

CARE OF APARTMENTS or offices, 10 years experience, 10 years experience, 10 years experience. 8; mention 10418. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

CASHIER or salaried, res. E. Boston, 22, good penman, 1st-class ref. and exp. 10; mention 10413. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

CHAMBER WORK in lodging house or traveling, managing housekeeper, 10 years experience, 10 years experience, 10 years experience. 8; mention 10418. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

CLERK, exp. bakery salaried, res. Roxbury, 26, married; 10 years experience, 10 years experience, 10 years experience. 8; mention 10418. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

COLORADO GIRL would like day's work washing and ironing for Tuesday, Wednesday, or morning work of any kind; come for night work. MARY P. PAGE, 30 Roxbury, Mass. 9

COMPANION and seamstress—Position desired by refined woman (40), with 10 years experience, 10 years experience, 10 years experience. 8; mention 10418. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

COMPANION and assistant housekeeper in small family; position wanted; 10 years experience, 10 years experience, 10 years experience. 8; mention 10418. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

COMPANION attendant to child, 10 years experience, 10 years experience, 10 years experience. 8; mention 10418. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, wants situation in small family of adults. A. E. MUNROE, 15 Union st., Leominster, Mass. 9

HOUSEWORK wanted by neat colored girl or take care of children. Write or call MISS E. SMITH, 10 Central st., Waltham, Mass. 9

HOUSEWORK by the hour or attending occasional office wanted. HELEN REYNOLDS, 15 Union st., Leominster, Mass. 9

HOUSEWORK—Young woman with best of references wishes situation in family of two or three. MISS MARY E. WEBSTER, 5 Elm Hill Park, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 179-10.

HOUSEWORK wanted by neat woman in small private family where she can keep her 10-year-old boy with her. MISS ANNE D. POLLE, 11 Wachuset st., Forest Hills, Mass. 9

HOUSEWORK wanted in small family by good reliable woman. Address MISS ANNE D. POLLE, 11 Wachuset st., Forest Hills, Mass. 9

LAUNDRESS—Reliable colored woman wants work to take home. OLGA BROWN, 22 W. Main st., Boston; tel. 2960.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants work by day or week, or to take home good work. MISS A. WRIGHT, 72 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass. 9

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants morning work of laundry to take home. L. L. BULL, 43 Union st., Boston; tel. 2960.

LAUNDRESS—Young colored woman wants situation in private family. EFFIE YUSE, 6 Compton st., Boston. 11

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants work by day or week, or to take home good work. MISS A. WRIGHT, 72 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass. 9

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SALESWOMEN—Military saloon, R. H. MANN, 100 New York st., Boston; tel. 2960.

WORKER for a family of two in the country; must be clean, experienced and capable. MISS MARY E. WEBSTER, 5 Elm Hill Park, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 179-10.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to help with baby and general housework; good home, no washing; \$20 per month. MRS. BRADLEY S. HALL, 57 Fairview av., Plainfield, N. J. 9

WANTED—Middle-aged colored or white woman for light housework in family of 3; good home. MRS. ROBERT HAYLE, Whitehouse av., Roosevelt (L. I.), N. Y. 11

WOMAN, middle-aged, wanted to act as landlady; good home. MRS. LOUISA BRYANT, 32 Union st., Boston; tel. 2960.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Woman, middle-aged, wanted several weeks for family of one adult and two girls in school. EAST 4th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 9

ARTIST wishes position; paints in oil, water, and color. T. HOLT, 122 College st., New York. 9

BOOKKEEPER (double entry), correspondence, 20 years' experience, 20 years' experience, 20 years' experience. 8; mention 10418. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, Protestant, good home, good cook, take full charge, neat and capable; references. MRS. EUGENE HUTCHINSON, 142 Fossil st., Boston; tel. 2960.

HOUSEKEEPER, attendant or companion in small family—Situation wanted by neat, capable, experienced woman; references. MISS MARY E. WEBSTER, 5 Elm Hill Park, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 179-10.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman seeks position as working or managing housekeeper, not afraid of worst hotel experience. MRS. HAGEMAN, 65 West 128th st., New York. 9

HOUSEKEEPING or light housework wanted by American woman; no laundry; good home preferred by high wages. MRS. A. BURN, 114 W. 61st st., New York. 9

HOUSEWORK—Young man and wife (Austrian) with positions with some private families; references. HERMAN BRIDA, 40 E. 60th st., New York. 9

PLAINTIFF would like to work with teacher in the country; good time. MRS. A. VETTER, 230 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 9

SEAMSTRESS wants work in dressmaking establishment or work by day. MRS. ALICE BURN, 114 W. 61st st., New York. 9

SEAMSTRESS, resident, visiting or office, anywhere, experienced, 10 years' experience, 10 years' experience, 10 years' experience. 8; mention 10418. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2960.

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CLOTHES WASHERS—AUTOMATIC and HAND OPERATION, vacuum principle; made of tin, \$1; zinc, \$1.50. Sent parcel post prepaid to any address. Money back guarantee. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES CO., 200 W. 72d st.

CONFECTIONERS—HATCH, Broadway, at 38th st., A. J., he pays the parcel post on his famous milk and SAGE. OLAM-STEAD CORSET CO., 44 West 22d st., N. Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.

CORSETS—The Gossard Front Laced—Also back laced corsets; fitted by experienced coster, \$3.50 up; corsets to order, \$10 up; sent for home. OLAM-STEAD CORSET CO., 44 West 22d st., N. Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.

CORSET MAKER—MRS. J. M. MORRILL. Figure Moulding. Tel. Greeley 6237.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. DR. CLAS G. PEARL. 101 West 72d st. Phone 39 Columbus.

DRESSMAKING—WEBB, 107 West 48th st. Artistic and original styles in evening and tailored gowns. Quick work, moderate prices. Out-of-town trade solicited. Phone Bryant 2142.

ELECTRICAL Supplies and Repairs a Specialty. JOHN T. WHITEHEAD & SON, 1008 Sixth ave., Tel. Columbus 1140.

GOWNS—"FRANCES," designer, desires a few private clients. Satisfactory. 265 Fifth ave., Tel. 1144 Greeley.

GOWNS FOR ALL OCCASIONS—MRS. M. DAVIDSON, 121 West 83d st., At reasonable prices. Tel. 5598 Schuyler.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING. PARLORS—MISS KRUSE. 2570 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. River 1751.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING. Artistic Hair Goods. KLAIR. 2049 Broadway, cor. 71st st. Tel. 6587 Col.

HAIRDRESSING—MATURED LADIES—Do not dye your hair. Consult first an experienced and recommended hair dresser. MRS. FRIDTJOF, 44th st., N. Broadway, Tel. Greeley 3907.

INSURANCE, FIRE—Branch Manager. Leading American Companies. N. H. H. WELLS, Insurance. One East Forty-Second Street. Phone 6412 Murray Hill for Service. Brokers' Accounts Invited.

LADIES' TAILOR—J. BLOOM. Fall styles now on exhibition. Complete line of Parisienne models. Special attention given mail orders.

LAUNDRY—NEW AMSTERDAM HAND. 146 W. 67th st., Tel. 1507.

LAUNDRY—67TH STREET LAUNDRY. Hand work; open air drying. 63 West 67th st. Phone 4301 Columbus.

LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 75c, BREAKFAST 45c—RIP VAN WINKLE TEA ROOM. Cakes, sandwiches, salads, soups, preserves, luncheons. 17 W. 37th st. Tel. Greeley 563.

LUNCHEON a joy when served with delicacy and good taste at THE SIGN OF THE TEA POT, 31 West Thirty-third st.

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MEAT and POULTRY—GUS MEYER. 146 W. 67th st., Tel. 1507.

MILLINERY—JOHNSTON. Artistic Mid-Summer Hats. 142 W. 67th st. Phone 4323 Columbus.

MILLINERY OF DISTINCTIVE DESIGN—PEGGY HOYT, Tel. Bryant 6314. 514 Fifth ave., cor. 43d st.

MILLINERY—New Fall Hats for dress and for street wear. Prices ranging from \$12 and upwards. MISS E. BROWN, 437 Fifth ave.

MOTOR VEHICLES—"Quiktech." MADAME HAUGHTON SIEGEL, Auto Center, Broadway and 42d st.

PICTURE FRAMING and high-class engraving. REV. W. F. OTTOMAR, Marble bldg., Broadway and 34th st.

PICTURES, Unique and Artistic, and framing at extremely low prices. THE PICTURECRAFT SHOP, 43 E. 24th st.

PRINTERS of catalogues, booklets and job work. THE WILLET PRESS, 1 West 30th st., New York.

RESTAURANTS—Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th st. The Colonia, 4 West 33d st. The Garden, O'Neill-Adams store.

STENOGRAPHERS, OFFICE HELP, etc. EDNA, 320 Broadway, Phone Worth 445.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CLEANERS and DYERS—Lewandos. 49 Clinton Ave. Rochester. Phone Main 2002. Home 1523.

Hair Dressing and Hair Work of all Kinds. EDNA, 320 Broadway, Phone Worth 445.

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FASHIONABLE HATS for summer. THE FLORETTE SHOP, MRS. ALICE HUSONG, 454 Conn. st., cor. 16th st.

HABERDASHERS. High class at popular prices. C. C. IVENS & CO., 16 W. Eagle st.

REAL ESTATE—Before renting or buying date, house or apartment, furnished or unfurnished, with or without heat, write RICE REALTY CO.; both phones.

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TAILOR—POPULAR PRICES. HART FISHER. 60 Main street.

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CLEANERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS. 1632 Chestnut Street Philadelphia. Phone Spruce 4679.

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ADVERTISING—SIMPSON, SHOWALTER & BARKER, Inc. Practically applied advertising service. 323 4th av., Pittsburgh.

CAFETERIA—HOME COOKING. CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB. 5th av. and Wood st., 237 to 231 4th av.

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DEPARTMENT STORE OF MODERN METHODS. JOSEPH HORNE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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GLOVES—HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR. THE THOMPSON SHOP. 3012 Jenkins Arcade.

GROCERIES—KUHN & BRO. CO. For everything good to eat. 6100 Centre ave. Phone Hilland 1507.

GROCERIES—JOHN A. RENSHAW & SON CO., 520 Federal st., N. S.

INTERIOR DECORATORS for Church, Bank and Home. FRANK P. BUSA CO., Lloyd bldg., 6024 Penn. ave.

MEN'S TAILORING—NEGUS TAILORING CO., Suits and Overcoats, \$25 to \$50. 412 Third ave., opposite postoffice.

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PAPERING, painting, hardwood finishing. SAMUEL RITCHIE DECORATING CO. Ask about white woodwork cleaner. Jenkins Arcade. Phone Court 878.

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE. JOHN SYKES. 5220 Butler street.

SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING. MCGINNIS HAIR SHOP. Jenkins Arcade bldg.

SHOES—If it has "VERNER" on it it's C. A. VERNER CO. 225 Fifth avenue.

SUITS TO ORDER, \$35 up—Satisfaction guaranteed. UNITY LADIES' TAILORING, 2018 Jenkins Arcade bldg.

RICHMOND, VA.

STORAGE—Fireproof storage and transfer dept. W. Fred Richardson, Inc. Main and Belvidere sts., Richmond, Va.

BALTIMORE, MD.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. BALDWIN & SAPPINGTON. 204 Piper Building.

CANDY, SODAS and LUNCHEON. LIBERTY CLOTHING COMPANY. 7 West Lexington Street.

CENTURIAL WRITING PAPER 25c per lb. Send for samples. LUCAS BROS., Stationers, Printers and Office Furniture, 221 E. Baltimore st.

CLEANERS and DYERS. EMIL FISHER, 216 W. Fayette st., 229 N. Howard, 419 N. Charles st. Mail order department.

CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS. PARK CLOTHING COMPANY. Baltimore and Sharp sts.

DENTISTRY—Dr. T. ROLLERS WATERS. 756 North Eutaw st. Phone Mt. Vernon 488.

DENTISTRY—DR. JULIUS E. HEINO. 104 E. North ave. Tel. Mt. Vernon 6332. Baltimore, Maryland.

DRAPERIES and UPHOLSTERING. Cretonnes and Linens suitable for summer homes. Slip Covers made to order. Old Furniture renovated. WILLIAM NORDHOFF, 817 North Howard st.

GROCERIES—JOHN N. MATTHEWS CO.—Finest staple and fancy groceries. Linden ave. and Biddle st.

INSURANCE. DAVID S. WEGELIN. 908 Keyser bldg. Tel. St. Paul 6485.

JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, J. S. McDONALD CO., 213 N. Charles st., Fidelity bldg.

KODAKS—Photographic developing and printing for amateurs by the most up-to-date methods. Send us your films and you will be delighted with the results. F. W. McALLISTER CO., 113 N. Charles st., Baltimore, Md.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING—MADAME M. CAYE, 1215 N. Charles st., Baltimore.

PRINTING OF CHARACTER. SCHNEIDERREITH AND SONS, 308 South Sharp st.

REAL ESTATE. OTTO C. NORDHOFF, 618 Carrollton ave. Phone Gilmore 476.

SHOES FOR MEN and WOMEN. N. HESS & SONS, 8 East Baltimore st.

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CENTRAL

CLEVELAND, OHIO

HIGH GRADE CLOTHING, Men's Furnishings and Hats. RAWLINGS, AGNEW & LANG, 307-9 Euclid ave.

DENTISTRY—C. G. MYERS, D.D.S. 802 Schofield Bldg. Bell Phone Main 574. Cleveland, Ohio.

FURNITURE—THE GEO. D. KOCH & SONS, 1008 E. 10th st. The Big East End Store.

HAIR GOODS—Madam Peal & Son, 30 Taylor Arc. The hair made beautiful without washing by method used only by us.

MILLINERY OF QUALITY. SHIELDS & TUBBS. 6543 Euclid Ave.

TAILORING—W. J. McLACHLAN, "Advanced Tailoring" for men and women who know. 33 Taylor Arcade.

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CARPETS, Oriental and Domestic Rugs cleaned by compressed air and renovated. RICH CARPET CLEANING CO., JAS. J. TRUDELL, Tel. Main 1321.

CATERERS TO WEDDINGS and TEAS. Ice Creams, Ice Cream Puddings, Fancy Cakes, Cafe Service. BELTRAMINI AND RUSH, 292 Woodward Ave.

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. except Sundays. Superior Valley buildings, 213 Woodward ave.

CHINA PAINTING, teaching, firing, order work a specialty. MRS. E. SEWELL, 180 Tuxedo ave. Tel. Hemlock 1431-J.

CLEANERS and DYERS—Perfection Garment Cleaning Co., 7 LaBelle ave. Phone Hemlock 2328-J. Suits, cloaks, eve. gowns.

CLOTHES Satisfaction for Men and Boys—Home of Tart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes. F. G. Clayton Co., 53-61 Michigan ave.

CORSETS—French and American, in comprehensive styles for every occasion; expert fitting, individual attention. MILTON, 241 Woodward ave. Tel. Cherry 1760.

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKERS. C. Y. WILKIE & SON. 100 Broadway.

DENTISTRY. GEORGE C. WALLACE, D.D.S. 271 Woodward ave. Phone Main 1332.

DENTISTRY. DR. F. W. CRYDERMAN. 507 Gas Building. Phone Main 5826.

DEVELOPING, Printing and Enlarging—Satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt service. Disc. to trade. Herbert M. Payne, 308 E. Phila. ave. Tel. North 2322.

DIAMOND MERCHANT and SILVER-SMITH—HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold sts. Main 3180.

DRESSMAKING. MRS. J. M. HARRISON. Tel. North 4525-J.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES, Tungsten lamps, shades, portable lamps, electric coolers and household conveniences. CENTRAL STATE SUPPLY COMPANY, 68 Washington Blvd. Tel. Cherry 2971.

EXPRESSING and Delivering promptly attended to. W. E. Darling and Roy H. Gage, 1347 Jefferson ave. Tel. East 4881.

FINE TABLE DELICACIES, fruit, vegetables, cheese and sandwiches. Frank Kirchgesner, 983 Mack ave. Ridge 2431.

FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED. Floral Decorations, Wedding and Funerals. FETTERS, 114 Farmer st.

FURNISHINGS FOR MEN. ANGER & KANOUSE. He Dime Savings Bank bldg. Tel. Main 163.

FURS—August sale. A straight 20 per cent discount on our entire stocks. The House of George, 259 Woodward ave.

GOODWIN CORSET SHOP. CORA A. KERR, special fitter for Goodwin Corsets, room 501 Washington Arcade. Tel. Cherry 2625-R.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS—Furniture, rugs and stoves. The Eddy-Frank Company, 984 Woodward, cor. Warren.

IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY, Lingeries, corsets and hosiery. The Eddy-Frank Company, 984 Woodward, cor. Warren.

JEWELRY, diamonds, watches, silverware and stationery. Charles W. Warren & Co., 104-106 Washington ave., Washington Arcade building.

JEWELRY MAKER, repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. PETER SORENSEN, 213 Woodward ave., room 66.

LADIES' TAILORS—Charles A. Vitale, 306 Scher bldg., 27 East Grand River ave. Phone Main 2927.

MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING—Miss Morton, 11 Brady st. By appt. at your home. Tel. Grand 4234.

MARCELLING, Hair Goods, Toilet Preparation. Also manicuring for Men. Mrs. ALICE WADLEY, Wright-Kay bldg. 3d floor. Hair Goods and Toilet Articles.

MEN'S READY TO WEAR CLOTHES. THE HOUSE OF HERBERT. 141 Woodward ave., over Sander's.

MILLINERY—L. M. RANSOME. 24 Woodward ave. Shop 402. Showing Mid-Summer Models.

MILLINERY in exclusive styles, moderate prices. Harriet S. Burlingame, 2085 Jefferson, opp. Waterworks Park.

MILLINERY—CLARA E. STENTON. Order Work a Specialty. Tel. East 1814-V.

MUSICAL Instruments—Stetway Piano and other Pianos; Victrolas, everything in music. Grinnell Bros., 215 Woodw'd av.

RESTAURANT—UPPER TEA ROOM. 3d floor. Wright-Kay bldg. Eves. 211 Woodward-ave. Luncheons, dinners a la carte.

RESTAURANT—DIXIE TEA SHOP. Luncheon. Afternoon Tea and Dinner.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, HAIR GOODS—Benedict & Yack, Shop 401, 244 Woodward ave. Tel. Cherry 3536-J.

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, etc.—Mrs. Emma Harold, Philip's Manor, 29 E. Willis ave. Phone Grand 597-W.

SHOES for Ladies, Boys and Men. THE SHOE WORKING HOUSE, 51 and 53 W. Grand River ave.

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TAILOR—RAY S. SWOPE. Suits to Order \$25.00 up. Dry Cleaning, Pressing—Called For and Delivered. Forrest and Second ave.

TAILOR—CHAS. W. HERBERT. 102 Broadway, Detroit. Main 3425.

TINNING, ROOFING—Blow Pipe and Tinning Work. HENRY MARK, 15 Homer ave. Phone Cedar 1042.

CENTRAL

DETROIT, MICH. (Continued)

WOMEN'S LINGERIE UNDERWEAR made to order; also La Resista Corsets. MARIE M. BECKER, 12d floor Hannan-Mills bldg., 155 Farmer st. Tel. Cherry 455.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR and Dresses. The Norbro Shop, 2d floor. Univ. bldg., 19 E. Grand River ave. Tel. Cherry 3336-R.

WORKS OF ART, Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 203 Washington Arcade.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CANDY SHOP and TEA ROOM. MISS TEAL. 39 FOUNTAIN ST. Phone 5937.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to net 4 to 6 per cent; tax exempt. Ask HOWE, CORIGAN & CO.

FURRIERS. Attend to Fur Repair now. RASON & DOWNS, 18 Ionia ave. N. W.

HAIR GOODS, SHAMPOOING & MANICURING. Rosier's Hair Shop, manufacturers of artistic hair goods. 29 Monroe Ave. Bell phone 4430; Citizens phone 2504.

INSURANCE—EDWARD H. HOLMES. 103 Michigan Trust building. Citizens Phone 1290.

INSURANCE—MRS. E. M. CRAFT, fire, automobile, plate glass, bonds, 507 Michigan Trust bldg. Cltx. Phone 8448.

PHOTOGRAPHY. THE FRUTTS POPULAR STUDIO. 37 Monroe Ave. Phone City 5601.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE, 117 So. Riverdick st.—Exclusive for ladies' suits, coats, dresses, waists; popular prices.

MERCHANDISE THAT IS DEPENDABLE. BIE-GILMORE BROTHERS, One of Michigan's Best Stores.

CANADA

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FAMILY BUTCHER. Prime Meats. GEORGE RICHARDS. 634 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg.

FLORIST—R. B. ORMISTON. Mail and telephone orders. Western Canada. Telephone F. R. 744.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS—To the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: Ship your grain to the commission firm of McFARLANE BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

GROCERIES—H. E. WELDON & CO., 385 Portage ave. and 284 Edmonton st. Phone Main 181, 182 and 4081.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING. SPECIALISTS. SAALFELD & McLEAN. 370 Broadway. WINNIPEG.

JEWELERS and DIAMOND MERCHANTS. O. B. KNIGHT & CO., 301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL and Manufacturers of Ladies' and Men's High Quality Tailor-Made WEATHER & CO., LIMITED, 207 Portage ave., Winnipeg.

LAUNDRY—RUMFORD LAUNDRY, LTD., Home and Wellington sts., Winnipeg.

LIMBER DEALERS. J. D. McARTHUR CO. LIMITED. Wholesale and Retail. Princess Street and Higgins Avenue.

NORTHWESTERN AUTO CO., Ltd. (NYBERG AUTOS), 128 Park Ave., Winnipeg. Can. Phone Garry 2898.

PARKYEE SWEEPING COMPOUND. Floor Oil, Floor Ollers, Metal Polish, Furniture Polish, Spray Polish, Liquid Soap, Soap Fixtures, PAPER-WHITE LTD., Winnipeg, Canada.

RESTAURANT—BRADLEY'S, Phoenix bldg., cor. Notre Dame and Princess sts. Phone Garry 2916.

TAILORS—HADDEN & CO., 349 Portage ave. Phone M 140.

WINNIPEG PRINTING and ENGRAVING CO., 211 Rupert st. Phone G 3338, Winnipeg, Canada.

TORONTO

REAL ESTATE—MUNRO & CO., 2464 Queen East. Choice Real Estate Investments, beach properties. Phone Beach 512.

VANCOUVER. REAL ESTATE and Business—A. Scott, 404 Homer st., Trader's Bank building. Houses and bus. for sale. Cor. solicited.

TAILORING—High grade work for ladies and gentlemen. HILBERT, 441 Grandville st. Make-over dept. in connection; buttons covered. Phone Seymour 3013.

VICTORIA

BANKS—THE QUEBEC BANK. A general savings, business transactions. Savings department.

REAL ESTATE and FINANCIAL AGENTS—GREEN BURDICK BROS., Ltd., Insurance, Victoria, B. C.

REAL ESTATE—BURDICK BROS., Ltd., Reports furnished on property. British Columbia. 620 Broughton st.

Patrons of This Advertising Will note that SHOPS OF QUALITY ADVERTISING From merchants in Eastern U. S. and Canada Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Shops of Quality advertising from Central and Western U. S. Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday. This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

NEW WEBB CITY LIBRARY SOON TO BE UNDER WAY

Efforts of Women's Association to Obtain Fund for Undertaking Successful—In Line With Its Other Civic Betterment Work

CHILDREN AS HELPERS

WEBB, CITY, Mo.—Work on the library building secured for Webb City through efforts of the Women's Library and Civic Improvement Association, and for which the Carnegie board has guaranteed \$25,000 of the building fund, is expected to be well under way this fall. This is the latest achievement of the association, which, organized four years ago, already has succeeded in bringing about greatly improved conditions here by giving the school children an interest in keeping their yards clean, making better lawns and beautifying them with flower gardens and other improvements.

The association has given three years of lectures which have been of great interest to the parents as well as to the children and the proceeds from these lectures have been distributed among the school children as prizes.

First prize is given for the best general appearance of a place, second for flower beds and third for improvements on lawns.

Each year the association has a clean-up day which is chosen about April after the dirt from winter is ready to be collected and nature is ready to put on her new clothes. Every one has become interested in this good clean up movement; the mayor and the city council, the Commercial Club, the school children, the business men take pride in making it a clean municipality.

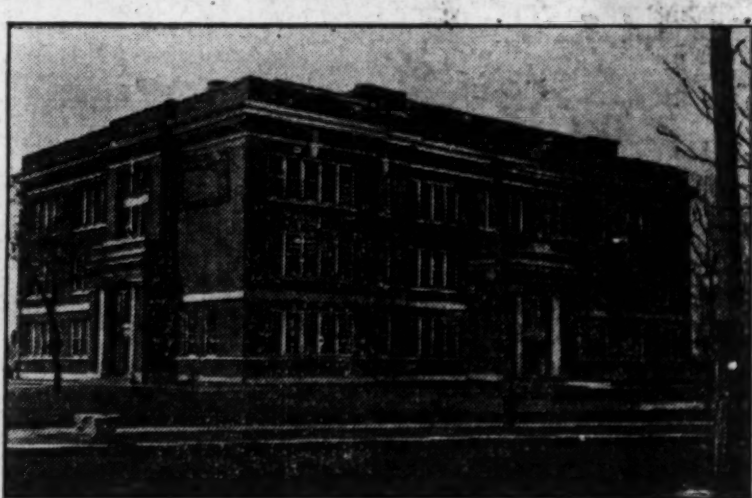
There has been a long felt need that the city should have a library of some sort and the association started last year a campaign to interest the public in the undertaking. Their efforts were so successful that in the spring the citizens of Webb City voted to levy a mill tax to support a library. The city already has been purchased for \$3000 and has been paid for. The Carnegie board has guaranteed the library \$25,000 on the building fund, and the members of the association are consulting with architects in regard to plans for the building. They hope to have the structure well under way this fall and it will be completed as soon as possible.

Since the organization of the association the mayor has strictly enforced the ordinances pertaining to the welfare and cleanliness of the city, which had been partly neglected.

Officers of the association are: Mrs. Richard Jenkins, president; Mrs. R. L. Morton, vice-president; Mrs. C. C. Hume, secretary; Mrs. Mamie Marvin, treasurer and Miss Ella Helm, corresponding secretary.

Within the last five years more than \$300,000 has been spent on street improvements in Webb City, and the coming year will witness an outlay of at least \$100,000 more. Only a few sections are devoted to mining. Webb City

WEBB CITY HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING



Fine educational structure graces Missouri community, where civic improvements have been urged

Stock Market Irregular London Quiet

STOCK MARKET PRICES SHOW IRREGULARITY

Movement Indicates Uncertain Attitude on Part of Traders—Short Interest Acting as Strong Sustaining Influence

BOSTON HOLDS STEADY

Early transactions in the securities markets today indicated a halting, uncertain attitude on the part of traders. The professionals are mostly bearish on account of the unfavorable outlook for cotton and corn and tight money. There is a good sized short interest, however, and it does not seem to take much to force a covering movement, bringing about higher prices.

At the opening today securities showed a tendency to move downward still further and the first sales were generally at good fractional losses. Prices, however, quickly recovered and for a time there was considerable backing and filling. New Haven was in better demand, making a good early advance.

The Boston coppers are holding fairly steady. The better outlook for the metal is a strong sustaining influence. North Butte was among the weakest features early today.

Union Pacific opened 1/4 lower than last night's closing at 150 1/2, improved 1/2 and then declined a point. Reading was off 1/4 at the opening at 150 1/2. It went to 160 and dropped a point before midday. New Haven opened unchanged at 90 1/2, advanced to 91 1/2, and then receded. California Petroleum was up 1/4 at the opening at 21 and then lost all of its gain. American Smelting was weak.

On the local exchange North Butte opened off 1/4 at 27 1/2, receded 1/4 and then improved fractionally. Pullman was weak in both New York and Boston. On the local exchange it opened up 1/4 at 153 1/2 and declined 1/2 before midday.

At the beginning of the last hour prices generally were weak. Rumely preferred had a good gain over the previous closing price. On the local exchange Butte & Superior was strong. Franklin and Agricultural Chemical were weak.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 4)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—D. Brown; U. S. San Francisco—Bernard J. Essex; Baltimore—J. A. Spear of Spear Bros. Co.; Cumberland, Md.—C. C. McClay of Gross Bros.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—J. P. Montague and Jose; at Brooklyn. Frederickburg, Va.—M. Wallace of Wallace & Son; U. S. Hamilton, Bermuda—Young of Young Bros.; U. S. Hopkinsville, Ky.—J. P. Thomas; Essex, Norfolk, Va.—Max Plinius of The Plinius Shoe Co.; Adams. H. W. Wager of Weger Goldstein Shoe Co.; U. S. Ponce, P. R.—Juan Colon of Francisco Fortez; U. S. San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams & Co.; U. S. 133 Lincoln st. San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. St. Louis—A. Patten; U. S. Wilmington, Del.—Morris Levy; Adams.

Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour. St. Louis—Robert H. Dittman of Dittman Shoe Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call on its headquarters and trade information bureau, Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper closing: Spot, £73; futures, £72 1/2. Market firm. Sales: Spot, 500; futures, 1900 tons. Spot, up 5s. Copper, up 2s. 6d. Best selected copper, £77, up 10s. Pig tin ended easy: Spot, £198, off 21s; futures, £197, down 21s. Spanish pig lead, £21, unchanged. Spelter, £21 10s, off 2s. 6d. Cleveland warrants, 55s. 10 1/2d, off 1 1/2d.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally cloudy tonight and Friday; cooler tonight, moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Cloudy tonight and Friday; continued cool.

There was much cloudy and unsettled weather, generally without rain in the district east of the Mississippi river, clear and partly cloudy in other sections of the country. Heavy rains have fallen in Virginia and there were light showers in the lake regions and eastern Gulf states. The southern and central portions of the United States were in the hands of a cold front, with a cold wave moving southward from the north.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

9 a. m. 67 1/2; 12 noon 66

YESTERDAY

Average in Boston 75.5-6

Maximum Temperatures

Boston 86; Nantucket 78

Albany 86; New York 82

Buffalo 82; Philadelphia 82

Chicago 82; Pittsburgh 80

Detroit 82; Portland, Me. 84

Des Moines 80; San Francisco 70

Jacksonville 82; St. Louis 88

Kansas City 86; Washington 82

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:12; High water 1:30 a. m.; 1:32 p. m.

Length of day 13:50

Light auto lamps at 6:44 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Ax Chem	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Am Ax Chem Co. pf.	94	94	93 3/4	93 3/4
Amalgamated	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Am Can.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Am Can. pf.	95	95	95	95
Am Car Fr	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Am Car Fr pf.	115	115	115	115
Am Loco	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am Smelting	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Am T & T	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Anaconda	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Zinc	94 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Am Writing Pa. pf.	17	17	17	17
Balt & Ohio	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Beth Steel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Chl Petrol	21	21	20 1/2	21
Chl Petrol pf.	4	55	64	55
Can Pacific	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Chas & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chino	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Chino Zinc	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Chl M & St Paul	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chl M & St Paul pf.	133	133	133	133
Con Gas	130	130	130	130
Con Prod	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Dell & Lack	420	420	420	420
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Erie 2nd pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Erie Electric	144	144	143 1/2	143 1/2
Goodrich	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Goodrich pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2

News of the Financial, Commercial and Railroad World

RECENT ADVANCE IN PRICE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Recovery in the Twos Attributed to Rule Requiring National Banks to Deposit Governments to Cover Ten Per Cent of Crop Moving Funds

NEW YORK—National City Bank September circular says in part: The market for government bonds during August has been fairly active, with prices for the 2s as high as 90. The partial recovery from the low of 85 at the end of July was largely due to action of the secretary of the treasury in requiring national banks selected as depositaries for crop-moving funds to deposit government bonds to cover 10 per cent of their allotments; and also to further requirement that such banks, before being permitted to receive funds, should have at least 40 per cent of capital invested in government bonds as security for circulation. The House committee on currency also has given aid to government bond situation by realization that public credit was being endangered by failure to make proper provision for safeguarding the integrity of the more than \$730,000,000 2s now outstanding. These issues constitute practically four-fifths of the interest-bearing public debt. Previous attempts to solve the problem of the 2 per cent issues had either been so wholly inadequate or indifferent to fate of the bonds as to create a well-founded mistrust as to the future of these securities, \$700,000,000 of which are held by national banks. The comparatively small amount of bonds recently pressing for sale would a few months since have been absorbed without any material decline, but in the almost complete absence of demand the inevitable result was a serious decline.

The new draft of the Glass-Owen bill provides that on application the secretary of the treasury shall exchange 2 per cent bonds bearing circulation privilege for 3s, without circulation privilege. The 3 per cent bonds are to have a definite maturity and are payable after 20 years from issue. No national bank shall in any one year present 2 per cent bonds for exchange to amount exceeding 5 per cent of bonds such bank has on deposit for circulation. Also should any national bank fail in any one year to exchange its quota, the secretary of the treasury may permit any other bank or banks to exchange bonds in excess of 5 per cent, allotment to be made in proportion to holdings of bonds.

Then follows the important declaration that "At expiration of 20 years from the passage of this act every holder of 2 per cent bonds then outstanding shall receive payment at par and accrued interest. After 20 years from passage of this act, national bank notes remaining outstanding shall be recalled and retired by the national banking associations issuing the same within the period and under regulations to be prescribed by the federal reserve board, and notes still remaining in circulation at the end of such period shall be secured by an equal amount of lawful money to be deposited in the treasury of the United States by the banking associations originally issuing such notes. Meanwhile every national bank may continue to apply for and to receive circulating notes from the comptroller of the currency based upon the deposit of 2 per cent bonds or any other bonds bearing

GREAT GROWTH IN TERRITORY OF KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

KANSAS CITY—Industrial, commercial and agricultural development in the territory traversed by Kansas City Southern was greater past fiscal year than in any other 12 months in history of the road. The sum of \$90,816,827 was expended on industrial, commercial and agricultural enterprises within a zone extending five miles on each side of Kansas City Southern from Kansas City to Port Arthur, Tex., the past year. In preceding year improvements aggregated \$80,271,831, while total in 1911 was \$70,716,827. Average for five years from 1906 to 1910 was \$30,564,889, while annual average from 1901 to 1905 was only \$10,070,725.

On factory, mill, lumber, mining, petroleum and railways and navigation enterprises expenditures during the fiscal year aggregated \$47,061,162, against \$38,972,130 preceding year. Expenditures on lumber and woodwork plants amounted to \$2,906,500, against only \$475,000. The big increase in this industry is attributed to absence of labor troubles and to improved demand for lumber. On the development of mines \$7,846,191 was expended, against \$3,130,800 last year. This increase went into the Joplin zinc and lead districts principally.

A total of \$22,918,900 was spent in increasing the output of the oil and gas fields traversed by the Kansas City Southern past fiscal year, compared with \$25,870,890 the previous year. Expenditures for boring wells were \$17,715,000 number bored being 1771.

Improvements made in cities and towns along the Kansas City Southern, exclusive of Kansas City, entailed an expenditure of \$24,130,814, against \$15,761,181 in 1912 and \$13,806,470 in 1911. Waterworks and electric light plants took \$8,885,400, against \$2,761,000 in 1912 and \$2,114,485 in 1911. Expansion in mercantile and financial business involved \$12,612,500 against \$11,429,700 in 1912.

Number of new farms opened up in the 10-mile zone was 1396, with an acreage

of 44,607 acres, against 601 with an area of 38,607 acres in the preceding fiscal year. There were reclaimed 567,245 acres at a cost of \$4,538,500, against 1,088,580 acres last year at a cost of \$5,300,180. On June 30, 1913, Kansas City Southern had 23,291 farms with 1,458,158 acres in cultivation within five miles of each side of its track, against 21,805 with an area of 1,409,614 acres June 30, 1912. Total increase in population in the 150 towns, exclusive of Kansas City, along the road was 23,124 to 410,688, against an increase last year of 17,895. Rural population increased 10,185, against 10,460 last year, making the total increase in population 33,309, against 28,355 for 1912.

While the foregoing data is for a 10-mile zone, officials of Kansas City Southern say patronage of the company is drawn from a zone at least 30 miles in width. As for development the coming year, prospects are considered bright, particularly in farming this season. The Kansas City Southern territory includes between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 acres of idle land which will eventually be used for agricultural purposes. Much of this land is now covered with merchandise timber.

Time and again this bank has qualified as a bidder for the various insular loans which have been issued since the Spanish war, and in at least one instance such a loan would have failed of being placed had it not been for the bid of this institution.

The incidents above recited do not differ in character from anything this institution may have said or done incident to the proposed legislation in the currency bill, and our attitude now is just as strong in support of the public credit as it was when a previous Congress, dominated by another political party than that now in power, proposed and passed a measure which failed to safeguard the integrity of the 2 per cent bonds.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—Following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly statement:

Total reserve	1913	1912	1911
Circulation	232,236,000	215,000	215,000
Gold	20,463,000	215,000	215,000
Other securities	43,230,000	90,000	90,000
Other securities	27,632,000	90,000	90,000
Other securities	44,565,000	140,000	140,000
Public debts	6,519,000	467,000	467,000
Government securities	12,458,000	467,000	467,000

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 50.60 per cent against 50.50 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 49 1/2 per cent to 49 1/2 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week £324,540,000 against £258,200,000 last week and £340,975,000 last year.

OUTLOOK FOR DIVIDENDS OF AMERICAN CAN

Regular Quarterly Distribution Has Been Ordered, but Back Payments Are Not Likely to Be Made Soon

NET EARNINGS GAIN

NEW YORK—Recent strength in American Can stocks is not considered of any special significance but is thought to have been simply in sympathy with the general trend of the rest of the market. Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, but according to present plans nothing will be declared in the way of back dividends on that issue.

It would be more or less of a guess at present to say that American Can Company will be in a position by the end of this year to pay off all of the 8 1/2 per cent on the back dividends on the preferred. The corn crop in the West has not turned out the way it was expected and the fish pack in Vancouver has been disappointing. It is reported that the pack of Sockeye salmon thus far has been only about one quarter of the pack of last season up to Sept. 1. This year about 180,000 cases were packed, compared with a normal of about 750,000 cases. The Fraser river pack this season was about 500,000 cases, compared with 1,000,000 cases in 1911 and about same amount last year. The Puget sound canneries report a pack as good as last year.

Owing to the sinking fund, bond interest and the additional 2 per cent in preferred stock dividends, the company's dividend and interest distributions are \$2,000,000 per annum greater than they were a year ago.

This year the company will, it is expected, earn over \$8,000,000 net, compared with \$7,500,000 last year. If the net shows as well as the above estimate, it will leave nearly \$4,000,000 after the payments of the bond interest, sinking fund and preferred dividends. The company could therefore well afford to pay off part of the back dividends, allow a good sum for depreciation and still show a comfortable surplus.

Daniel G. Reid, chairman of directors of the Can company, is in Europe and will not be home until about the first of October.

DRAPER CO. STOCK SHOWS STRENGTH IN THE MARKET

The strength in Draper Company common stock of late around \$22 1/2, which represents an advance of about \$35 from the low point to which it dropped just prior to the reduction in the dividend rate from \$20 to \$12 last June, may or may not forecast a resumption of the old 8 1/2 quarterly rate, but in any event it is at least significant. Draper directors meet for dividend action in about a fortnight—probably on Sept. 22.

At that time it is safe to say that conditions will be radically different from those prevailing at the time of the June declaration. Then the company was really in the midst of the strike, which, although always under control, threatened to be long-drawn out and expensive—it had been proceeding since April 1—while business was generally disrupted. Now Draper is running practically the same as before the strike, and employing from 2300 to 2400 men.

It has been running absolutely full for nearly five weeks now so that by Sept. 22, the dividend day meeting, two months of capacity operations for the quarter will have elapsed. This, together with the fact that Draper is still sold ahead from two to three months is probably the basis of the belief that Draper will soon go back on its old dividend basis.

On the other hand, it should be remembered that the strike although it settled the I. W. W. issue for good, cost the Draper Company several hundred thousand dollars. Furthermore, approximately \$300,000 is being spent on new tenements for the mill help at Hopeville. Both of these items of expense can be classed as unusual, and it may be that Draper will decide to conserve its cash resources.

A resumption of the old 20 per cent rate on Draper common in force since April, 1910, would involve only \$120,000 additional payment on the \$6,000,000 stock, but the change will not be made unless the extra amount has been earned.

SHIPBUILDING COMPANY BUSY

PHILADELPHIA—Officials of William Cramp Shipbuilding Company say they have no contract to build three ships for the Hamburg line as has been reported. The Cramp works are quite busy, as they have been all summer. The works are employing about 5000 men and orders on hand will keep the plant busy for several months. The government work on hand is above the average.

NORTHAMPTON PORTLAND CEMENT EASTON, Pa.—A committee of first mortgage bondholders of the Northampton Portland Cement Company has purchased at public sale the plant of the company which is at Stockton for \$200,000.

PROGRESS OF THE STEAMSHIP LINES FOR SIX MONTHS

The six months' income statement of the subsidiary companies of Atlantic Gulf & West Indies again calls attention to the splendid progress which this big steamship property is making, each month during the present year showing an increase in earnings over the previous period. The gross is running ahead of all previous records, and results for the first half year show an increase in the net after payment of interest on underlying bonds, rentals and other expenses of \$316,777, or 60 per cent over last year, the total, \$867,389, being already within \$100,000 of the net for the full year of 1912.

Interest charges on the \$15,508,000 collateral trust 5s outstanding on Dec. 31 last, call for \$779,000, so that this charge is earned already. It is too soon, however, to talk of dividends on the \$15,000,000 preferred which bears interest at 5 per cent, non-cumulative, although earnings on this issue are now running at the rate of between 4 and 5 per cent.

Should the present rate of business hold for the balance of the year the total net should be around \$1,700,000, or an amount equal to about 2 1/4 times the bond interest. It is this development which has made for the increased demand for the bonds which have advanced to around 68. The excellent showing has also been reflected in an increased demand for the preferred and common stocks.

Taken all in all, 1913 promises to be a record-breaking year for Atlantic Gulf & West Indies with earnings outstripping all previous records. The matter of dividends for the preferred and common stocks, if the plans of the management for the upbuilding of the property are carried out, will be held in abeyance for a few years yet, but meanwhile earnings will be devoted to improvements of service, terminals and equipment.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A slightly easier undertone pervaded the New York turpentine market yesterday, in sympathy with a further weakening of the Savannah market and a continued diminution of the demand for the spirits from paint makers and other important consumers. Arrivals of new crop spirits at the primary centers of the South as well as here were again in excess of the current absorption and local operators generally lowered their quotation a half cent to 42c per gallon ex-yard.

Rosin—A moderate business is still reported in the common and good strained gum which continues to be offered at \$4.15 to \$4.20, but there is little demand for the other low descriptions or for the medium grades and pale varieties remain devoid of all except a meager jobbing inquiry, though still maintained at the figures quoted below by the New York Commercial:

Common \$4.15 to \$4.20, Graded B \$4.20 to \$4.40, D \$4.30 to \$4.40, E \$4.35 to \$4.45, F \$4.40 to \$4.45, G \$4.45 to \$4.50, H \$4.50 to \$4.55, K \$4.65 to \$4.75, M \$5.00 to \$5.25, N \$5.25 to \$5.50, O \$5.50 to \$5.75, P \$5.75 to \$6.00, Q \$6.00 to \$6.25, R \$6.25 to \$6.50, S \$6.50 to \$6.75, T \$6.75 to \$7.00, U \$7.00 to \$7.25, V \$7.25 to \$7.50, W \$7.50 to \$7.75, X \$7.75 to \$8.00, Y \$8.00 to \$8.25, Z \$8.25 to \$8.50.

Tar and pitch—There is still a fair demand for kiln-burned tar which continues to be very strongly held at \$6 in most quarters of the local market, though offered by at least one holder here at \$5.75. Retort tar continues in scanty supply and is well maintained at \$5.50 to \$5.75, while pitch remains dull and almost neglected at previously-quoted figures, including \$4.25 to \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine spirits 30s 3d. Rosin, American, standard, 10s 6d. Rosin, American fine, 10s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good \$3.70. Spirits steady, machine, 38c. Turpentine firm, hard, \$2; soft, \$2.75; virgin, \$2.75. Tar firm at \$2.20.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, firm at 30s 9d. Rosin, common 10s 10 1/2d.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 39c 3/4. Sales 1512, receipts 1735, exports 88, stock 27,163. Rosina firm, Sales 3370, Receipts 4371, exports 1251, stock 189,223. Prices: WW \$6.25, WG \$6.10, N \$6.20, M \$4.50, K \$4.20, I \$4, H \$3.85, G \$3.65, F \$3.85 to \$3.95, E \$3.85, D \$3.85.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS CO. REPORT

Pamphlet report of Massachusetts gas and electric light commission for 1912 is issued. It contains no important recommendations.

Summary of financial operations of gas companies for year ended June 30, compares as follows:

	1912	1911
Income	\$12,558,732	\$12,208,732
Expenses	9,300,046	8,607,131
Net	3,704,196	3,601,601
Surplus	332,980	1,894,628

*Deficit. There was \$3,368,689 paid in dividends, equivalent to average rate of 9.4 per cent on \$36,426,283 capital.

Summary of financial operations of electric light companies follows:

	1912	1911
Income	\$13,580,081	\$12,238,100
Expenses	7,976,348	7,251,118
Net	5,603,682	5,000,982
Surplus	232,587	104,965

Total dividends paid amounted to \$2,934,448 or 11.1 per cent on \$26,447,250 capital.

SPECULATIVE INTEREST IN COTTON NOW

Big Rise in Price of Futures Attributed to Unfavorable Crop Report and Supposed Shortage of Supplies at Mills

ADVANCE IS SUDDEN

Continuation of the big rise in cotton carried the price of "futures" on the New York cotton exchange over the 13 1/2-cent mark Wednesday, establishing new high records for the options. The advance from the close Tuesday to the high points attained Wednesday amounted to about 45 points, practically \$2.25 a bale.

From the close of last Friday the October cotton option to the high of Wednesday, had advanced 1.11c per pound, or \$5.55 a bale; December, \$5.75; January, \$5.80; and March, \$5.85. From the low points of 10.72c to 10.83c, reached about the middle of August, the cotton options show an advance of about 2 1/2 per pound, or \$12.50 a bale.

Seldom has such an enhancement of values been seen in any commodity market, and not in many years has the cotton market witnessed anything like the sensational advances seen in the last three weeks. Speculative activity, which first became manifest in corn, has extended to cotton, both of which crops have been hard hit by the severe drought in the Southwest.

Activity in cotton is reflected in the sale of a seat on the New York cotton exchange for \$14,000, an advance of \$1000 over the preceding sale.

The rise in cotton is predicated both on the fact that the crop has undergone serious and rapid deterioration and also upon the fact that consumptive requirements of the world are large and the mills must buy, as their stocks are believed to be low. The world's requirements of American cotton are annually at the rate of more than 14,000,000 bales. Present indications point to a crop this year of under 13,500,000 bales.

A leading cotton merchant of Boston says: "This rise, I believe, is based largely on the serious loss in condition of the crop, as shown by the government crop report and the indication that the yield will not be much over 13,000,000 bales. It is also predicated on the fact that the mills have not bought their supplies of cotton and must do so."

One connected with a big spot cotton house says: "It is anybody's guess what this market will do. It is very speculative. I don't know of a time when the mills have been so badly left as they are just now. They will need supplies of cotton and must purchase even at high prices. They are not coming into the market to any extent yet. The whole world is short of cotton."

FINANCIAL NOTES

Oil has been struck at Hanover, Germany.

August gem imports at New York were \$3,781,975.

The Pullman Company for the past three years has constructed only steel cars.

Wells Fargo & Co. is organizing a department to handle distribution of food products.

It is estimated that the potato crop this year in the United States will be 100,000,000 bushels short of last year. City council of Denver, Colo., has authorized the sale of \$260,000 bonds for the construction of the Colfax-Larimer viaduct.

Sale of New York Cotton Exchange seat was made at \$14,000 Wednesday, an advance of \$1000 over previous sale. Three months ago a seat sold for \$12,000.

County Commissioners of Hamilton county, Ohio, will receive bids at Cincinnati until Sept. 5, on \$33,688.13 30-year 4 1/2 per cent flood emergency bonds dated Aug. 1, 1913.

Paris special says that prices have risen steadily, and this has invited the inevitable price-talking. But supplies of securities thus released have been readily absorbed. The attitude on the bourse is now one of particular hopefulness. Exceptional strength is being shown by copper and lead shares.

George W. Perkins, who left London for New York Wednesday, says: "I have been particularly impressed by the wonderful system of English banking. I especially noticed that deposits in a single bank, the London City & Midland, are equal to one third the total bank deposits of New York city, yet nobody has slightest complaint nor seemed in the least degree worried at a state of affairs that would set us by the ears."

On account of failure to subscribe to Southern Pacific certificates or to sell subscription rights in the market, holders of Union Pacific common and preferred stock permitted rights to expire without use, worth upward of \$500,000. 17 1/2 per cent of the \$88,307,000 have not been subscribed for, which means that \$70,000 rights were not utilized. It is estimated that more than \$60,000,000 of the offering was paid in at trust company windows.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S RATE LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent today.

REASONS WHICH HAVE CAUSED DECLINE IN FRENCH FUNDS

Raising the Rate of Interest Together With Increase in Cost of Living the Big Factor—Next State Loans Favorable to the Capitalist

(By our financial correspondent)

PARIS, France—Events now permit of a sounder appreciation of the reasons which have brought about a drop in the French funds in six months from 92 per cent to about 86 per cent. The latter quotation is the lowest recorded during the past 25 years.

Is this a matter for surprise? To this question one is obliged to reply in the negative. In a general way one fact dominates the entire question, and against this fact, the most solid arguments and the best reasons avail nothing, that is the raising of the rate of interest. It is only necessary to state the economic fact. Moreover the increased cost of living does not encourage capital to seek unremunerative employment. Many are the capitalists, both small and great, who have forsaken traditional securities, such as the French 3 per cents, in order to buy shares showing larger returns.

This change in the method of making investments has at the same time been singularly facilitated, it must be admitted, by the high yield of most of the recent issues. Studying the fluctuation in price of the city of Paris bonds and seeking the causes for the constant drop, they have shown during that period, M. Louis Dausset was able to state in his general report on the scheme for the municipal budget for 1913, that whilst the proportion per cent of loans bringing in at least 4 per cent with respect to the total issued on the Paris market, was on an average 40 per cent in 1903, it had risen to 84 per cent in 1913. This advance has not slackened. On the contrary, since the rate of 4 per cent has been adopted for the new bonds of the

state railways, this example has been followed by the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de l'Est. Today the various foreign loans offered to the public bring in 4 per cent to 5 per cent. It must be added that recent political events of the world have contributed considerably to accentuate the raising of the rate of interest. It is not in vain that one notes on all sides an enormous increase in naval and military expenditure. France is going to incur 500,000,000 of francs of fresh expenditure, and fiscal charges, which are already high, will grow in proportion. Can one be astonished therefore that small capitalists who compose the majority of those who hold national securities should look out for an increase of revenue? That their choice of new investments is not always a happy one is indisputable, and it is a matter for regret! Finally there is the threat of an income tax. The last declaration of the government would point to an effort being shortly made in this direction, which is the basis of the fiscal program of the Radical-Socialist party. Neither the general nor the particular causes for the so marked decline in the funds seem likely to change in the near future. It may be said that the price of consols reflects the feeling of security which exists in the country, regarding its own internal and external situation.

It is beyond a doubt that the next state loans will be issued on terms extremely favorable to the capitalists. That is why savings are reserved. A day will come when securities with a fixed rate of interest will come back into favor, and one cannot but be glad when one thinks of the multitude of small holders who have allowed the state credit.

WHEN THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IS HARVESTED

WASHINGTON—The department of agriculture has recently compiled, interesting figures showing how much of the world's wheat crop is harvested each month of the year.

Estimates have been made based upon the average production in recent years and usual progress of harvesting operations in various countries. These showed the following percentages: January 5 per cent, February 1 per cent, March 3 per cent, April 7 per cent, May 4 per cent, June 15 per cent, July 34 per cent, August 26 per cent, September 2 per cent, October and November combined, less than 1 per cent, and December 3 per cent.

In the United States about 19 per cent of the crop is harvested in June, 46 per cent in July, and 35 per cent in August.

From these estimates it would appear that almost no wheat is harvested in October and November, and that the world harvest season really begins in December, when operations start in Australia and South America, enlarge in January, and are practically finished in February. Operations begin in February in India, and increase in activity through March to April. In April operations be-

gin in such countries as Persia, Asia Minor and Mexico. The falling off in May is due to the nearness to completion of the Indian harvest, and the season's crossing the Mediterranean from North Africa to southern Europe, where harvest does not become active until June. In June, July and August about 75 per cent of the crop is harvested. The season progresses steadily northward during these months. By September harvest operations are nearly completed. Scotland, northern Russia and Siberia, and Canada do a little harvesting in August. Practically no harvesting is done in October.

If the world wheat crop be regarded as about 3,600,000,000 bushels, the estimates above would indicate that about 108,000,000 bushels are harvested in December, 180,000,000 in January, 36,000,000 in February, 108,000,000 in March, 232,000,000 in April, 144,000,000 in May, 540,000,000 in June, 1,224,000,000 in July, 936,000,000 in August, 72,000,000 in September. Of course the percentages and quantities will shift slightly from year to year, as the seasons are early or late and as production in a particular latitude is large or small. The above estimate, however, may be regarded as fairly typical.

FAIR BUSINESS FOR THE EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

Eastern Steamship Corporation has been having a fair summer's business and for the eight months to Sept. 1, gross profits showed a moderate increase over last year. Net earnings, had accounts been kept in the same manner as in 1912, would have been at least about the same eight months' period last year. But Eastern Steamship is this year charging \$26,000 more per month to depreciation than a year ago, and this factor has naturally produced a comparative decrease in the net income after operating expenses.

Eastern Steamship has followed the practice of the best coastwise companies in reducing its depreciation problem to as near a sound basis as possible. The company is now charging a minimum of 3 per cent and in some cases as high as 5 per cent off the original or cost value of each steamship. This original valuation materially exceeds the figures at which the boats are now carried in the balance sheet.

So far as giving a return to the holders of its \$3,000,000 preferred stock is concerned, Eastern Steamship has been something of a disappointment. This year promises to duplicate the 1912 results with little or no net above interest obligations for the preferred. There are, however, encouraging features in the situation and it is believed that all that Eastern Steamship needs is a reasonable length of time to solidify its financial structure and put the property in a condition where the intensive work in progress for the last year and a half will begin to bear fruit.

The preferred stock becomes cumulative after Jan. 1 next but when net earnings do begin to come, the 6 per cent on this preferred issue, calling for only \$180,000 per annum, should not be an unduly weighty matter.

WHY CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CO. PASSED DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—In connection with the passing of the common dividend, the following statement has been sent out to stockholders of California Petroleum Corporation by President Doherty: "Owing to troublesome water conditions on part of your property, necessitating greater development expense, and to the fact that certain recently completed wells are yielding a smaller average production than expected, the usual quarterly dividend on the common stocks was omitted."

"The production for August, last two days estimated, was 480,171 barrels, compared with 475,071 for October, 1912. For July, 1913, production was 454,627 barrels. "The net earnings from organization Oct. 1, 1912, to July 31, 1913, have been \$1,784,970, out of which \$1,207,432 dividends have been paid, leaving a surplus of \$577,537 from which provision will be made for amortization of development expenses and exhaustion of the property."

BANK OF FRANCE MAY REDUCE RATE

Leading Events in Athletic World

EVANS ONE UP ON W. J. TRAVIS AT GARDEN CITY

Young Edgewater Player Finishes First 18 Holes of Third Round Match With Slight Lead Over Ex-Champion

ANDERSON IS LEADING

GARDEN CITY—There was a good-sized gallery on hand this morning when the eight golfers left in the national amateur championship tournament of 1913 started out on the first 18 holes of the third round of match play over the Garden City Golf Club links.

As was to be expected the best galleries followed the match which brought together Charles Evans, Jr. of Edgewater and ex-champion Walter J. Travis of the home club. It was confidently predicted that the winner of this match would be one of the finalists. Both golfers started out cautiously and kept a close watch on the other's play.

Evans finished the morning round 1 up, although he did not show up to his usual high standard of play on the greens. He missed several easy putts and then began to lag on the greens, trying his putts over. Travis played a steady game, taking no chances with spectacular shots. Evans took the lead at the second hole which he took in two, his drive going to within 14 inches of the cup.

Travis evened the match at the eighth hole, which he took in 3 to 4 for Evans. All of the other holes having been holed in 5's. Evans again took the lead at the eleventh hole, where he secured a 4 to Travis' 5. Travis evened things up at the next hole with a 3 to Evans' 4 and then took the lead for the first time in the match at the fourteenth hole, which he made in 4 to 5 for Evans. Evans again evened the match at the next hole with 4 to 5.

The next hole was halved in 6's and Evans assumed the lead at the next hole with 4 to 5. The last hole was halved in 3's. The cards:

Evans, out.....4 5 5 5 5 4 4-39
Travis, in.....4 5 5 5 5 4 4-39
Evans, in.....4 5 5 5 5 4 4-39
Travis, in.....4 5 5 5 5 4 4-39

J. G. Anderson of the Brae-Burn Country Club, one of the two Boston players now left in the tournament, had an unexpectedly easy time with T. M. Sherman of Utica, N. Y., finishing the morning round 3 up. Anderson played very good golf and should easily win a place in tomorrow's semi-finals.

Second round matches at 36 holes, 18 in the morning and 18 in the afternoon were completed Wednesday and not only was there some very fine golf played, but several of the matches produced great competition.

Chief interest centered in the match between Champion Travers and Francis J. Ouimet, the young champion of Massachusetts. Many thought that Ouimet had more than a fighting chance to down the champion, and, while he was beaten by 3 up and 2 on the day's play, Ouimet acquitted himself more than creditably. Travers was 1 up on Ouimet at the end of the first 18 holes. The cards of the match were:

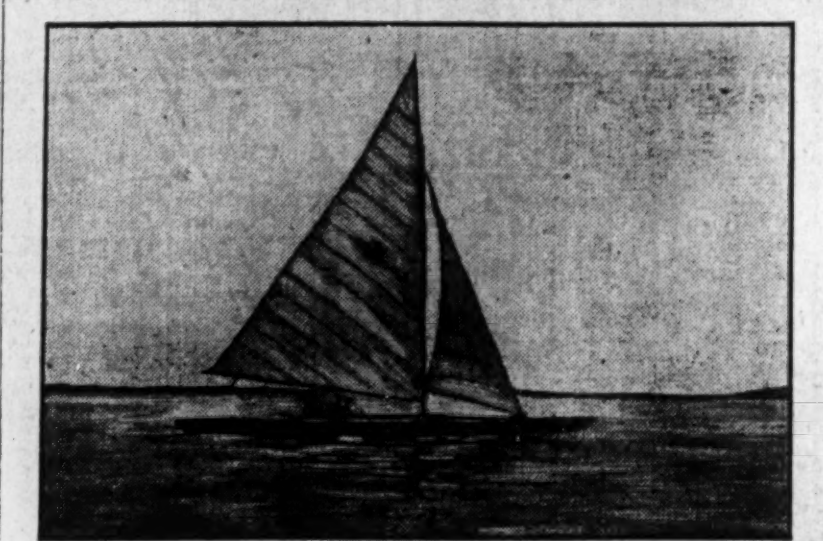
Travers, out.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39
Ouimet, in.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39
Travers, in.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39
Ouimet, out.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39
Travers, out.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39
Ouimet, in.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39

Walter J. Travis, finished the morning round 2 down to Frazier Hale of Edgewater, Ill., much to the surprise of the gallery. Hale opened the second half by taking the first two holes each in a stroke under par, but Travis then settled down for an uphill fight and, playing with all his old-time vim, halved the next two holes. Then Travis won three in succession and as the eighth and ninth were halved, he was still one down at the turn. Coming in, Travis won the tenth and eleventh, taking the lead, but only for a brief period, as he missed a five-foot putt on the fourteenth, which gave the hole to Hale, and the match was all square again. Both missed chances, Travis on the sixteenth and Hale on the following green and the last four holes were halved, leaving the match all even at the home hole. The first extra hole was halved in 4's, but Hale went wide on a long putt for a 2 on the next and it went to Travis in 3 to 4, Hale losing the hole and the match. The cards follow:

Travers, out.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39
Ouimet, in.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39
Travers, in.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39
Ouimet, out.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39
Travers, out.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39
Ouimet, in.....4 4 5 5 5 4 4-39

E. M. Byers fought every inch of the way in his uphill struggle with Charles Evans, Jr., who was 5 up at the end of the morning round. When the gallery reached the thirteenth green Byers was in the act of squaring the match. He had won back 4 in the first nine of this round by spectacular play, and when he took the thirteenth in 4 to 5 they were all even. Evans won the next hole, but lost the fifteenth. The Chicago man took the sixteenth, but Byers again made it all square by running down a four-foot putt, which won the seventeenth in 4 to 5. The home hole was halved, and extra holes were in order. A fortunate styrmie by Byers saved the first of these for a half in five and the next was halved in three, but on the

HOPE OF GERMAN YACHTSMEN TODAY



SONDER ANGELA IV. REGARDED AS THE FASTEST OF TEAM

third Byers was bunkered and Evans won the hole and the match.

Fred Herreshoff was too strong for Paul Hunter of Chicago and won by a 7 and 6 margin. John G. Anderson of Brae-Burn and B. W. Corkran had a fine match. Anderson had the lead of three holes at the end of the morning. On the second, in the afternoon, Anderson ran down a 40-foot putt from the extreme edge of the green and his opponent held one of only a few feet less for a halve. Anderson's margin was 4 up and 3 to play. The summary:

NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round, 36 Holes
Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater, Ill., beat E. M. Byers, Allegheny, 1 up (39 holes).
Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Frazier Hale, Edgewater, 1 up (38 holes).
T. M. Sherman, Yahnoudakis, beat B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, by 3 and 1.
J. G. Anderson, Brae-Burn C. C., beat B. W. Corkran, Baltimore, by 4 and 3.
A. M. Reid, St. Andrews, beat Roy S. Webb, Englewood, by 6 and 4.
J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair, beat Francis J. Ouimet, Woodland G. C., by 3 and 2.
Frederick Herreshoff, Ekwanok, beat Paul M. Hunter, Midlothian, by 7 and 6.
P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, beat F. A. Martin, Ekwanok, 6 and 4.

POLO GROUNDS TO BE IMPROVED FOR FOOTBALL GAME

NEW YORK—Officers of the New York Baseball Club announce today that complete arrangements have already been made for the handling of the army-navy football game Nov. 29. The Polo grounds baseball stands are to be remodeled into a typical football stadium capable of holding approximately 40,000 spectators. Special boxes for the President and government officials will be provided.

The New York Baseball Club will allot 25,000 seats to be equally divided between the two contesting academies with the privilege of purchasing several thousand additional seats if desired.

Something like 15,000 seats will be offered for sale by the New York club, the proceeds to be given to the soldiers' and sailors' widows and orphans fund after the necessary expenses of the game have been deducted.

The game was assured to the New York polo grounds Nov. 29, at a conference between Secretary Daniels, Assistant Secretary Breckenridge and the athletic directors of West Point and Annapolis in Washington Wednesday.

"I am very glad," said Assistant Secretary Breckenridge after the conference, "to say that the difficulty has been navigated through the generosity of the navy in yielding to the desire of the army to hold the game this year at the polo grounds. The reason for the desire of the army to play the game at the polo grounds is the superior seating capacity and arrangements of the grounds for such a competition."

"It is not thought there will be any difficulty in obtaining satisfactory arrangements with the management of that field. Such generosity as the navy has displayed in the present negotiations is bound to create an even more cordial feeling and cement more firmly that friendship which ever should and will exist between the two services."

LAW FIRM ADMITS PARTNER

Announcement has just been made that Walter A. Dane has become a partner in the firm of Bates, Noy & Abbott, counselors at law, with offices at 934-939 Tremont building.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Oakland 3, Portland 2.
Venice 4, San Francisco 2.
Sacramento 2, Los Angeles 1.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Troy 6, Elmira 0.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Utica 1.
Binghamton 4, Albany 3.
Syracuse 10, Scranton 5.
Syracuse 3, Scranton 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Columbus 9, Indianapolis 5.
St. Paul 1, Milwaukee 0.
Louisville 10, Toledo 4.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION

New Haven 4, Bridgeport 3.
Meriden 3, Springfield 0.
Waterbury 2, Pittsfield 1.
Hartford 5, New London 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Baltimore 2, Newark 0.
Providence 7, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 2, Toronto 1.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 1.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Lawrence 6, Brockton 5.
Fall River 7, Worcester 2.
Portland 4, New Bedford 1.
Lowell 11, Lynn 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN TRADE IN 1913

CHICAGO—Illinois grain inspection department for year ended June 30 shows 218,598 cars inspected, the largest since 1900. Inspections covered 336,752,000 bushels and shipments 170,000,000 bushels, or nearly 513,000,000 bushels in and out, making 101,000,000 bushels above the previous year and a new high record.

PRINCETON AND HARVARD LEAD IN TENNIS PLAY

Former Qualifies Four Players, While Latter Has Three in Intercollegiate Championships on Merion Cricket Club Courts

WILLIAMS IS PLAYING

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Princeton qualified four players and Harvard three for the second round of the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship, which will be played today at the Merion Cricket Club here. The other institutions represented are Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Haverford, Washington and Lehigh.

Princeton's entire team, consisting of George M. Church, last year's champion; Wendell Kuhn, B. C. Law and A. M. Kidder, is still undefeated. The three Harvard men who will compete in the second round are R. Norris Williams, Jr., J. J. Armstrong, state champion of Minnesota, Kentucky and Wisconsin, and W. M. Washburn, joint holder with Touchard of the eastern doubles championship.

E. H. Whitney, Massachusetts state champion, the fourth member of the Harvard team, was defeated by Church of Princeton Wednesday, 6-1, 6-4.

SINGLES
Preliminary Round
E. H. Whitney, Harvard, beat L. V. H. Thomas, Haverford, 6-3, 6-4.
George M. Church, Princeton, beat A. E. Kennedy, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, 6-3, 6-2.

Alan Evans, Jr., Yale, beat D. W. Webber, Dartmouth, 6-3, 6-2.
J. J. Armstrong, Harvard, beat W. T. Tilden, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, 6-2, 6-4.

First Round
Wendell Kuhn, Princeton, beat W. D. Cunningham, Yale, 6-3, 6-4.
R. Norris Williams, Jr., Harvard, beat Russell Gates, Yale, 6-2, 6-2.
B. C. Law, Princeton, beat Joseph Replogle, University of Pennsylvania, 6-4, 6-2.

A. M. Kidder, Princeton, beat J. C. Bell, Jr., U. of P., 10-5, 6-4.
W. M. Washburn, Harvard, beat Stanley Yale, 6-4, 6-4.

R. M. Hoer, Washington University, defaulted to Trumbull, Lehigh, who in turn defaulted to Wendell Kuhn, Princeton.
Q. M. Church, Princeton, beat E. H. Whitney, Harvard, 6-1, 6-4.

J. J. Armstrong, Harvard, beat A. Evans, Jr., Yale, 6-2, 6-4.
DOUBLES
Law and Kidder, Princeton, beat Kennedy and Bell, Pennsylvania, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	1913	P. C.
Philadelphia	54	42	572	306
Cleveland	77	51	501	433
Washington	70	55	560	505
Chicago	67	63	515	504
Boston	62	62	500	706
Detroit	56	71	441	456
St. Louis	48	83	397	347
New York	43	80	320	330

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

New York 11, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3.
Other teams not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia (two games).
New York at Washington.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NEW YORK 11, RED SOX 4

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-2 9 1
Boston.....0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0-4 7 3
Batteries: Caldwell and Sweeney; Anderson and Thomas. Umpires, Connolly and Egan. Time, 2h. 20m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	1913	P. C.
New York	54	42	572	306
Philadelphia	74	46	517	500
Chicago	71	56	560	505
Pittsburgh	66	58	532	576
Boston	54	68	443	396
Brooklyn	53	70	431	366
Cincinnati	54	78	460	486
St. Louis	45	84	340	429

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 2, New York 1.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
Brooklyn at New York (two games).
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (two games).

BOSTON 2, GIANTS 1

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-2 9 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1 0
Batteries: Tyler and Harden; Willis, Mathewson and Meyers. Umpires, O'Day and Ensign. Time, 1h. 51m.

PLAYGROUNDS USED BY 225,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Figures on attendance at the city playgrounds for the season just closed, indicate that close to 225,000 persons made use of the recreation spots.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Denver 6, Lincoln 5.
Topeka 7, Wichita 5.

NORTHEAST WIND OFFERED SONDER YACHTS TODAY

(Continued from page one)

off shore in the hope of getting more breeze, while the fog and light rain that had been banking up over Cape Ann came drifting in and shrouded the entire fleet.

Among those who saw the start of the race today was Vincent Astor, who came into the harbor early today on the Noma. Mr. Astor ran around the harbor in his launch during the forenoon, and then took a short trip outside to see the start of the race.

Before the start of today's contest the American yachts Cima and Ellen had each a leg in the President Wilson cup and with the Sprig were leading the Germans in the struggle for the Governor Foss trophy. The six yachts will race again tomorrow and if the Wilson cup is not decided after that contest, only the winners will compete in the fifth race on Monday.

Both the German and American skippers were hopeful that there would be a strong breeze throughout today's race. The two races already contested have proved to be little better than drifting matches with the home boats showing marked superiority over the visitors. It was the general impression of those who have watched the racing that the German boats are much better qualified for a hard wind than a light one, and all hands hoped that they would get a chance to show what they could do under such conditions.

After the finish of the race today, crews from the revenue cutters Androscoggin and Gresham will row a cutter race for the Cheney cup, offered by a member of the Corinthian Y. C.

The course for this race will be straightaway from a starting line at Midchannel rock buoy to the finish off the Corinthian Yacht Club house in the harbor. Since the cutters arrived here the last of the week the crews from the two boats have been out for practice daily. The contest will be in earnest.

In addition to the Cheney cup, the members of the winning crew will each receive small silver cups and the members of the losing crew bronze cups, all given by members of the Corinthian Y. C. The Cheney cup will become the property of the revenue cutter whose crew wins the race.

TELLIER PLAYS PRACTISE MATCH WITH CAMPBELL

Louis Tellier, the professional golf player of France, who has come to this country to compete in the national golf championship tournament, had a practice match with Alexander Campbell over the Brookline Country Club course this morning that he might become familiar with the links over which the big tournament is to be played.

The two players played over the course to the fourteenth hole where they stopped. No medal scores were kept as the French player desired only to become familiar with the links. After returning to the clubhouse he stated that he liked the course very much with the exception of the greens, but that he thought those would be all right with the grass cut.

The Country Club has not cut the grass on the greens for some time as they desire to have them in the best of shape for the tournament and it was felt that by letting the grass grow and cutting it every day beginning about a week before the tournament, the turf would be in good shape for the championship.

Vardon and Ray appeared about 1 o'clock and looked the course over. Vardon said he liked the looks of the links with the exception of the condition of the putting greens and he said that cutting the grass would fix those up all right. These two players will have a match with H. H. Wilder and G. Herbert Windler this afternoon.

ENGLAND LOOKS FOR BRILLIANT FOOTBALL YEAR

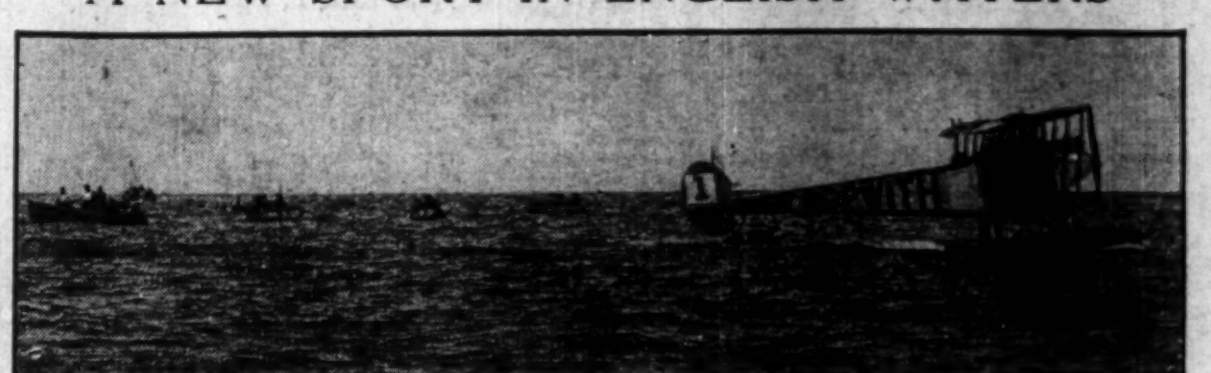
(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—Although the cricket season is by no means over the football season has already begun. Roughly speaking, the latter dates from Sept. 1, but it is of course, some time before many teams get seriously to work. In the opening matches the principal interest is concentrated on the play of the two teams promoted from the second to the first league.

Both these teams, Burnley and Preston North End, did exceedingly well in their opening matches, the former drawing with Everton and the latter with Sunderland. Perhaps the surprise of the opening matches has, however, been the form displayed by Tottenham Hotspur. Last year this team went down time after time before winning a single match. This year they won their first match against Sheffield United on the latter's own ground, though this very team beat them badly in the corresponding match last year.

On the whole, the attendance in the opening matches was distinctly good, and there is every prospect of a prosperous season.

A NEW SPORT IN ENGLISH WATERS



(Copyrighted by Central News)

HAWKER LEAVING RAMSGATE IN WATERPLANE RACE

WATERPLANES IN BIG RACE AROUND GREAT BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The waterplane race round Great Britain for the Daily Mail £5000 prize began with the departure from Netley at 11:47 on the morning of July 15 of Mr. Hawker, flying a Sopwith machine with a 100-horsepower Green engine. H. Kauper, a mechanic, accompanied Mr. Hawker. As reported by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Hawker won the cup offered by the mayor and corporation of Ramsgate to the first competitor to arrive there. Leaving Ramsgate after a stay of 50 minutes Mr. Hawker flew to Yarmouth, where he arrived at 4:37. Allowing for the stop at Ramsgate Mr. Hawker had flown from Southampton to Yarmouth in exactly 4 hours, or at an average speed of 60 miles per hour.

For the greater part of the 240 miles from Southampton to Yarmouth Mr. Hawker had flown at a height of about 1000 feet, and the complete success with which he completed the first stage of the circuit promised well for his ultimate success. Unfortunately Mr. Hawker was compelled to withdraw from the race, and it was arranged that his place should be taken by Sidney Pickles, another Australian aviator with an excellent flying record.

Meantime the other competitor Mr. McLean, who had entered a Short machine for the race, was detained in the Medway and it was ultimately announced that he would not start until the following Wednesday.

Like the Sopwith machine, the Short waterplane was fitted with a 100 horse power six-cylinder Green engine. At 5:25 on the following Monday morning, as reported by cable to the Monitor, Mr. Sidney Pickles endeavored to start from Yarmouth. Instead of the waterplane rising, however, after the engine was started it plowed along the sea past the St. Nicholas lightship, the extreme limit of the control, and the engine then stopped. The machine drifted south to Gorleston bay, where it was taken in tow by a row boat.

The question of going on or returning to Netley was discussed by Mr. Sopwith, Mr. Pickles, Mr. Sigrist, the works manager of the Sopwith Aviation Company, and Lieutenant Gregory, who was in charge of the arrangements at Yarmouth, and it was decided to return to Netley, with a view to making a fresh start on 7, following Wednesday or later. According to the conditions of the race a competitor could make as many fresh starts as he wished up to six o'clock in the morning of Aug. 30.

CARRIGAN SIGNS AS 1914 MANAGER

President J. R. McAleer and Manager William Carrigan of the Boston Americans had a short talk Wednesday afternoon, as a result of which Carrigan signed a contract as player-manager for the season of 1914.

Nothing was made public as to the amount of his salary, but both men seemed to be pretty well pleased over the fact that the contract was signed, so it may be assumed that the money matter was mutually satisfactory. The contract is for one year only.

President McAleer has been well pleased with the way Carrigan has handled the team since he became manager, and believes that he will get good results with the team he will have to work with next year.

PHILADELPHIA GETS NEW MAN

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia Nationals have signed another minor league star, Anthony Marhefka, the shortstop of the Wilmington Tri-State league club. He will not join the Philadelphia team until next spring.

PITTSBURGH PRINTERS' WIN

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia by a score of 18 to 14 in the Union Printers National Baseball League tournament here Wednesday. The championship of the league will not be decided until Saturday.

SHEARS REPORTS TO NEW YORK

BOSTON—The pitching staff of the New York American league baseball team was further increased Wednesday with the arrival here of Pitcher George Shears, who was recently purchased from the Brockton New England league club.

South End Grounds

Two Games—Tomorrow

Braves vs. Philadelphia

AT 1:30 P. M.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Only seven and a half games now separate Philadelphia from New York in the National league.

Tyler pitched a great game for the Boston Nationals yesterday holding the Giants to one hit and that by a pinch-hitter in the eighth inning.

The Athletics made a good gain in the American league yesterday defeating Washington while Cleveland and Chicago were idle and Boston lost to New York.

Two former Chicago National league pitchers showed up strongly yesterday. Brown won for Cincinnati against Pittsburgh and Reulbach won for Brooklyn against Philadelphia.

The New York Americans did some heavy batting against the Boston Red Sox yesterday getting 16 for a total of 25. Catcher Sweeney was the leader with a double, triple and two singles in five times up.

Manager Griffith of the Washington Americans plans to give two of his new pitchers a good tryout this fall. They are Ayres and Hedgcock, both from the Virginia league. Each has pitched a no-hit no-run game this year.

PROVIDENCE GETS NORTH

DETROIT—Pitcher North of Detroit baseball club has been released to Providence. North was recently purchased from the Jackson (Mich.) team. He started one game for Detroit.

WEST POINT SQUAD OUT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—With the annual game with Annapolis assured, 142 candidates for the Army football team reported for the first practice of the season today.



Now—weigh the car—not its price. The light and powerful Ford competes for your favor with every other car—no matter what the price. That its cost is small is due to the manner and magnitude of its making.

Five hundred dollars is the new price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—all f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon Street, Boston.

THE HOME FORUM

THE WINDOWS OF OUR THOUGHT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANKIND is continually looking out through its finite senses, which report no evidence of a spiritual universe, yet Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount pronounces a benediction on "the pure in heart," saying emphatically that "they shall see God." Two questions naturally arise from this text. First, just what did Jesus mean by the heart, and second what method can be employed to purify it effectively.

The Hebrews looked upon the heart as a state of mind comprising good and evil; hence, our word consciousness would be a fair synonym. To purify the heart, therefore, one would have to begin by thinking upon or keeping in consciousness ideas which are purely spiritual. Paul frequently refers to the invisible things of God becoming clearly seen, that is, understood. Any student of the Scriptures may recall innumerable references to the good and evil thoughts of the human heart, one of the most commonly known being Solomon's warning against a man of whom he said, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he."

The task of cleansing the human consciousness of its materialism and consequent impurity is one which Christian Science is performing. It begins by setting up a standard of right thinking which enables the student to turn his thought away from self to the divine Ego, and thence to manifest health and strength through spiritual reflection. The habits of thought of a true Christian Scientist are gradually undergoing a radical change and are being directed toward God instead of centered on self.

Christian Science shows that practically everything that mortals think about themselves is less than the truth, for no human sense of good is good enough to be absolutely true, and no evil can be true for there is no truth in it. This reminds us of Jesus' definition of the devil as the father of lies and of his repudiation of the personal compliment of goodness paid him by a certain young man, when he declared that there is none good but God.

As an illustration of the working of human thought, let us imagine ourselves in a room having two clear glass windows. On one of these windows an artist depicts the most beautiful painting that his imagination can conceive. On the other window a faulty picture is drawn, having no merit, either from the standpoint of the subject or its execution. While these two pictures are incapable

of comparison as works of art, they both have precisely the same effect in keeping out the light and cutting off the view.

In like manner, mortals have been living in what Ezekiel once called the chambers of imagery. Through ignorance of God they have been engraving the images of their own personal beliefs of good and evil upon themselves and others. Describing this condition of thought, Mrs. Eddy says: "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 89).

Those who through the practice of Christian Science have seen the annihilation of the images of sin and disease through no other method than turning the thought of the patient away from the body to the contemplation of divine Love, are always ready to give a reason for the hope that is in them. Because of its own helplessness it is not strange that the mortal self should be afraid. Being without God it is also without hope and rather than face the predicament of its own nakedness it is apt to take refuge in self-deception.

The true man whom Christian Science reveals is the likeness of God. He looks out upon life through the transparent windows of self-immolation. He is pure in heart; he therefore sees God and is wide awake in His likeness. The real man is obedient to the first commandment. He has no self-interest but to express God. He has no other mirage but that divine Mind which was in Christ Jesus.

From our present standpoint of human belief Christian Science teaches us that we must "Emerge gently from matter into Spirit" (Science and Health, p. 485). We cannot force our own growth in spiritual understanding beyond the natural process of daily studying divine Principle and then living as best we may

in accordance with its rules. A very little understanding of Christian Science tends to produce self-knowledge and to displace fear and doubt with hope and confidence. Then sickness gives way to health and sin to righteousness. The effect of Christian Science on human thought is briefly epitomized by Mrs. Eddy as follows: "The manifestation of God through mortals is as light passing through the window-pane. The light and the glass never mingle, but as matter, the glass is less opaque than the walls. The mortal mind through which Truth appears most vividly is that one which has lost much materiality—much error—in order to become a better transparency for Truth" (Science and Health, p. 298).

Queen Elizabeth Charter Protects Mitcham Fair

MITCHAM COMMON in England this year is again the scene of the famous Mitcham fair. This is a victory for the showmen's union, since efforts have been made by the common conservators to dislodge the fair from the green. At the proclamation of the fair by the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth which establishes the people's right to the common was read. It states that "By royal charter Queen Elizabeth, in or about the fifteenth year of her reign, did grant to the lord of the manor of Biggen and Tamworth, and his heirs and assigns forever, the right to hold a fair on upper green every year on the 12th day of August and two following days; also that 'Furthermore, her majesty, by her gracious favor towards the village of Mitcham, grants and confirms to the inhabitants thereof all rights, liberties and usages pertaining to the holding of a fair.' In the face of such

Bits of Country Still Found on Manhattan

And now some one has been discovering Manhattan island all over again, a New Yorker, of course. A young lady from a western state, so the New Yorker affirms in the New York Post, has taught him things about Manhattan that he never dreamed of, and he gleefully prints from his album of snapshots half a dozen visitable points of interest on what he calls the ragged edges of Manhattan, which prove that it is possible to go "seeing New York" in a round of rural outings, to travel miles and miles on the island and yet never look at anything but rustic scenes.

At the street numbered 146, for example, or just beyond it, between the

wall of Riverside drive and the Hudson river, a village of wooden houses lies amid green lawns. Here stands the house that used to be John James Audubon's, with a "For Sale" sign and other signs of neglect. The visitor from another state saw and wondered. And so did the man from Manhattan. So on up the Hudson to the point where Spuyten Duyvil creek ends the island the visitor led her host, sighting all manner of interesting and reminiscent things on the way. An example of these is the old estate of William B. Isham, lately presented to the city as a park. One may have tea in the old house, and roam about the quaint, mossy garden, and enjoy the splendid view along the creek to the Hudson and the Palisades over yonder. The picturesque stone gateway of the place leads out to Broadway, which here, abreast of street number 215, has become a wide, tree-lined avenue—spoiled, so the guest from the West says, with a trolley line.

These things are only hints of the rural delights of Manhattan, scenes that are not primarily sophisticated parks or boulevards but really simple country bits that have somehow escaped civic progress.

From "A Boy's Poem"

I and my cousins started in the morn
To wander o'er the mountain and the moors.
How different from the hot and stony
streets!
The dark red springy turf was 'neath
our feet.
Our walls the blue horizon, and our roof
The boundless sky; a perfect summer
day.

We walked 'mid unaccustomed sights
and sounds;
Fair apparitions of the elements
That lived a moment on the air, then
passed.
To the eternal world of memory.
O'er rude unthrifty wastes we held our
way,
Whence never lark rose upward with a
song
Where no flower lit the marsh; the
only sights
The passage of a cloud—a thin blue
smoke
Far on the idle heath—now caught, now
lost,
The pink road wavering to the distant
sky.

At noon we rested near a mighty hill,
That from our morning hut slept far
away
Azure and soft as air. . . . We
toiled at dead of night. . . .
Through a deep glen, the while the
lonely stars
Trembled above the ridges of the hills;
And in the utter hush the ear was filled
With low sweet voices of a thousand
streams.
Some near, some far remote—faint
trickling sounds
That dwelt in the great solitude of night
Upon the edge of silence.
—Alexander Smith.



David Francis Fountain, Richmond, Ky.

THE Kentucky pioneers, of whom Daniel Boone is the famous type, have grateful place in the memory of the Kentucky people. In Richmond there is an interesting monument with a double reason for being. It is a fountain honoring the pioneers, which is called, however, the David Francis fountain, from the part in its erection taken by a well-known statesman and financier whose boyhood was spent in Richmond. David Rowland Francis, who was graduated at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1870, became president of a great merchant house there. After being mayor of St. Louis, he was elected Governor of Missouri, 1889 to 1893, and was United States secretary of the interior in 1896, in Cleveland's cabinet. He was president of the Louisiana purchase exposition committee in 1904. The fountain shows a bust of a woodsman with soft hat and collar loosely thrown open. It stands in front of the court house. Richmond is in the famous blue grass region of Kentucky, near the Cumberland mountains.

Useful Ink Plant

The ink of everyday use may be perhaps described as of mixed animal, vegetable and mineral origin. Sometimes, however, says the paper called Knowledge, the juice of a plant can be used directly for writing. This is the case with the ink plant, which occurs in South America and New Zealand. The juice of the plant is red, but it becomes rapidly black on exposure by oxidation. It gives a permanent stain on paper and can be used as ink without further preparation. All the early documents in Spanish South America were written with the juice of the ink plant.

Helper of Boys

One of the pastors of Hartford, Conn., calls on every boy who moves into his neighborhood, regardless of his denominational relations. It is said that since he has lived there no boy from his ward has ever appeared in any court of law. —Buffalo Commercial.

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Let All Inquire

Let every one inquire of himself what he loveth, and he shall resolve himself of whence he is a good citizen.—St. Augustine.

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SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE SCHOOLS

WHAT he sets forth as a successful experiment in school government is described in Scribner's magazine by a writer who begins by speaking of the modern eclecticism whereby students are given the right to choose what they will study. This has very naturally developed among them a sense that they have a right to say how they shall be governed in other respects. A certain teacher established a private school into which she would receive only girls of good record in point of character. A vivacious girl ready to confess her faults she thought good material to work with.

When there had been educated in the school a considerable body of girls who understood the ideals of the teacher and were ambitious to win to high standards in life, a system of self-government was established. A students association was organized which elected proctors from among its members, who should attend to the government of the school. A code of rules was drawn up and at the regular monthly meetings of the association new rules are proposed to cover any new ground of conduct which needs attention. When a student disagrees with a decision of one of the proctors she may refer her case to the committee and thence to the head of the school, who is however rarely consulted.

Little by little a strong sentiment of respect for the school code has developed. New pupils listen with far more interest and respect when a fellow student says "That is not done here," than when a teacher says it. The secret of such school government systems must always be the high youthful estimate put on the judgment of a boy's or girl's schoolmates. A boy will refrain under comment of his companions from a trick of manner or speech of which perhaps his elders have long tried to break him. So

the young public sentiment, as the bar of truly contemporary opinion, is really what is active in all cases of self-government in school, whether it be the school city in the public school or such a carefully wrought system of control through proctors as is described here.

Primroses in the House

Primroses are easily grown in the house, says a writer in Suburban Life. The Chinese varieties are wonderfully handsome, and the dainty Obconica is a source of never-failing delight. All primroses will grow in a north window, with no ray of sunlight, and this might sometimes determine our choice, where we know that the plant would have to stand in such a window. It is very easy to root ferns and oleanders while the warm weather lasts. These plants grow rapidly and make pretty gifts for the holiday season.

Canter Unrelated to Cantor

Some of the most familiar words in the English dictionary have the most surprising origins. The verb to canter is an example of this. A reader was hoping to find connection between this word and the noun cantor—a singer. It seemed if the swinging of the musical rhythm in lining the hymns had its parallel in the galloping horse. Then the interesting discovery followed that the word cantor is from Canterbury, as used in the old expression "Canterbury gallop." The Century dictionary says that this is fancifully traced to the gentle ambulating with which the pilgrims sought out Canterbury in the old times of pilgrimage of which Chaucer sings.

Freeland Town of Free
Land

Freeland, Pa., is exactly what its name indicates—free land. It is land which, when purchased, becomes the absolute property of the buyer, and his title is not subject to mining royalties, ground rent or any other reservation. In this respect it differs very much, says the Ladies Home Journal, from the land surrounding the town on all sides and owned by the coal-mining corporations, which land, when purchasable at all, is restricted to the surface rights only. In 1868 August Donop, foreseeing the need of a townsite that would be free from the control of the mining corporations, bought several hundred acres of land. He laid out the town, and in selling the lots he emphasized the fact that it was "free land" and the owner's rights extended as deeply into the earth as he might care to prosecute. By common consent the town's first name was Freehold; but this was ordered changed by the postoffice department, to avoid confusion with the town of Freehold, N. J.

Collecting American Folk-Lore Songs

JOHN A. LOMAX of the University of Texas, who was some time ago appointed to a Harvard traveling fellowship, has for several years been collecting cowboy songs, plantation melodies, mining and lumber songs, steamboat and railroad songs, and every kind of folk-song that has American origin. Mr. Lomax is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1907, says the Musical Leader. His career as an American folk-lore expert dates from this period. While at the university he succeeded in interesting some of his professors in the English department in some of the cowboy songs that had been familiar to him since boyhood and which were typically Texan. Professors Kittredge and Wendell were intensely interested in these chants and in the rough, homely but expressive words sung to them. They encouraged Lomax to begin a systematic investigation. The result is a vast collection of American folksongs which he already has gathered and to

which he is constantly adding, and which are the property of the Harvard library.

Periodically Mr. Lomax appears in Cambridge to deposit some acquisition or to report progress. A short time ago he was at the university, having stopped en route at Oklahoma City and having met there by appointment an old cowboy, who gave him 28 new tunes to frontier songs. A photograph is always part of his baggage on these trips, so that the melody as well as the words is preserved. Lomax has made many visits to cotton plantations in the Brazos bottom country of Texas and the Yazoo valley of Mississippi, where he has heard old-fashioned negroes sing their melodies while his revolving phonograph cylinder has taken down every note. He has collected the greatest amount of work from the cowboys, and in so doing has visited ranches in New Mexico, Arizona, Montana as well as Texas. Frequently it happens that the same song is sung in widely separated districts, but with varying tunes.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Tiny Traveler

Who wouldn't like to study geography by traveling with father and mother for six months at a time in a great ship as comfortable as a home, crossing the broad ocean without haste, and touching leisurely at various ports in the eastern and western hemispheres? Geography, in such circumstances, could be only a pure joy. And think of the following record of travel—80,000 miles before one is a girl of 5.

Not every one is so fortunate. But such is the lot of little Miss Phyllis Kelsey, who came to the port of New York recently on the British freight ship Indraghiri, of which her father is the captain, says St. Nicholas. Tiny Phyllis is a blue-eyed, flaxen-haired, chubby little English girl, and in her short life has already been twice over the long trip between New York and the far Philippines. She thinks no more of romping about on the rocking decks than most children do of playing on a level floor.

Rowing Down the
Mississippi

Andrew Koehn, who finished 11 years of service in the United States navy last April with the grade of quartermaster, first-class, started on June 15 to row the entire length of the Mississippi river, entirely unaccompanied, for the purpose of establishing a record for the distance. The start was made at the head of Lake Itasca, Minn., where the great river

Today's Puzzle

ANAGRAMS

(Old time declamations)

Fie! a rabbit arther. Mum are dull.
A Moses Holly quilt. Liver here. Eat-
ting gloom. Ban acacias. The able ragged
choir fighteth. A high cloth spun fine.
My heroine sell petals. Dash on cooily.
Hissed big frog. If fuel color knew.
Slap on hand. Pops fell aim. Lu! that
sweet candy shop. Comment of shorn
face. Thin as a post.—Youths Compa-
nion.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Miller

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, September 4, 1913

Rewards of Service by Democracies

REPORTS from Manila indicate that on leaving the insular capital to resume life in Boston as a private citizen and as a director of important business interests, the recently superseded governor-general, Mr. Forbes, had abundant evidence that his departure was regretted by Filipinos as well as by subordinates of the insular staff. In fact, he is said to have been the recipient of an "ovation." Reasons for this are not difficult to find. His official as well as personal ideals have been those of service, not self-aggrandizement. "Ich dien" may not be the family motto, but it tersely defines the point of view of both the eminent families from which Governor Forbes springs in their attitude toward civic duty. The grandson of Emerson in the role of a governor of a dependency has been worthy of his ancestors who helped establish the American democracy and helped conserve it.

Manila having shown its appreciation of the man, the interesting query now is, whether Washington, New York or Boston will. Mr. Forbes will be the last man to desire any special manifestation of gratitude or consideration. His reward, as he views it, has come from a great opportunity seized and used conscientiously. The mutations of home politics and the coming to authority in Washington of an executive with somewhat different theories of democracy than those held by the Presidents under whom Mr. Forbes has served, have forced surrender of his post. Duty now dictates immediate and inconspicuous return to the ranks. So the retiring insular executive will doubtless reason and act.

But the question recurs, Should he be permitted to? Is there not a duty of recognition of merit by the nation which it cannot escape? Are a phrase or two of mild praise in the presidential order accepting his resignation to be the only visible evidence of a nation's genuine respect and gratitude for years of high-class administrative service in a trying post? Not so have older and wiser nations treated men who, in distant realms, and handling alien peoples, have set forth by word and deed the best ideals of their countrymen and of occidental civilization!

Ingratitude of a collective, national sort is as indefensible at the bar of ethics as the more personal sort. The United States has yet to earn a reputation for anything like adequate compensation for some of its most important officials and for spontaneous and generous expression of gratitude when, for any reason, public-spirited citizens excel in tasks of large civic importance.

THREE new and distinct herds of buffalo are said to have been located west of Slave river, on the extreme northern boundary of the province of Alberta in Canada. This makes four herds reported found within the last two years. The Dominion government is manifesting great interest in the matter and will undoubtedly throw protection around the animals. It would now seem reasonable to expect that other herds may be discovered in the Canadian northwest.

THOUGH Missouri has been attracting a great deal of attention because of its vigorous attack upon muddy highways, it might be well to consider Maryland, which has already spent \$9,000,000 for good roads and is to provide \$6,000,000 more for the same purpose.

IN VIEW of the fact that the Atlantic ocean at its greatest depth is 27,366 feet, with an average depth of about 12,000 feet, and that its area is 34,000,000 square miles, the statement that it will eventually become saturated brine should cause no immediate alarm.

IT HAS been determined by an expert in such matters that, taking the United States at large, there is now one automobile for every 110 people. From this it must appear that, while some are riding, others must necessarily dodge at the crossings.

Connecticut Finally Adopts Merit System

THAT any state in the Union, particularly one of the New England states, is arriving at adoption of the merit system in its public service is occasion for two exclamations, congratulation upon the step and astonishment that it has not been taken earlier. Connecticut is now coming into civil service reform through the establishment of a state commission and its exercise of power over municipal as well as state employment. Apparently the municipalities of the state have been left largely or wholly to their own devices as to the filling of appointive places and the employment of men in all classes of the public service.

To suppose that they have been entirely subject to the old spoils system would be to assume that they have not learned the simple lessons that the other states, such as Massachusetts, have been teaching. But dependence upon city politicians for the development of high standards of conduct is not shown by experience to be altogether prudent. Civil service reform that was altogether at the mercy of such statesmanship as the wards produce would fall measurably short of a high mark. The need of the state law is not at all doubtful.

The event gives occasion for remark upon the thoroughness with which the merit system is established in popular favor. Recollection of the struggle of the early days, the scoffing of the leaders, the cheers at each defeat and the slow advance leads to a contrast with the present recognition of the value of the rule of testing men for place by some other standard than their party and personal allegiances. By the slow process of the years, with its convincing demonstration of the sense of employing men on some rule of fitness, there has come about the state of opinion which does not even admit the question as to its wisdom. What was once a theory that affronted the politicians is paid its most substantial tribute by just this class—they are its strong upholders, at least in the moments when they are seeking public favor.

There is no longer any debate over the right of the people to have their government, all the way from national to municipal, carried on by servants, of high and low degree, each of whom has been given his or her task on a demonstrated fitness for it.

China Threatened with Partition

THE extraordinarily interesting interview with a gentleman who has just returned to England, after many years' residence in the far east, which is printed at length in our columns today, not only proves the peculiar accuracy of the information with which The Christian Science Monitor has been able to supply its readers, but draws attention to a phase of the far eastern question the importance of which it would be impossible to exaggerate. There can be no question that the Chinese empire, like the Ottoman empire in Asia, is threatened with partition, and if this idea of partition is once permitted to become part of the political creed of the west, it would be difficult to limit the seriousness of the outlook.

The Chinese market is one of which all the great powers recognize the importance. There are, however, two powers which claim a peculiar right to interference in Chinese questions. The first of these is Russia, which has already made her claim to the vast province of Mongolia; the second is Japan, which has made a far more effectual, though a far less vociferous, claim to Manchuria. It happens that at the present moment, Japanese representations have a peculiar weight, on all questions connected with the far east, in St. Petersburg. Russia is in no position to continue the struggle in which the peace of Portsmouth was but an episode. It is in her interest, therefore, not to do anything which will precipitate Japanese action, and for this reason she is joining the other powers in that futile effort to preserve the status quo by pouring gold into the exchequer of the provisional President in Peking.

Such a policy cannot be indefinitely continued. It is the policy of the gambler. The willingness of the powers to keep up the golden stream will cease long before the exigencies of the President's demand. Nobody in the far east deludes himself into believing that the power of Yuan Shih Kai will continue for a moment beyond that date. The army of mercenaries will transfer their services, with engaging promptness, to the southern leaders, but that unfortunately will not insure the meeting of China's obligations. For two years, that is to say ever since the deposition of the Manchus, the Chinese government has been paying interest out of capital. During all that period, not a single tax, outside the customs and excise, has been levied, nor, now the Manchu apparatus of "squeeze" has been broken up, is there any means of raising revenue. The collapse of Yuan Shih Kai would be followed by the attempt of Sun Yat Sen to succeed where he has failed.

The question is not merely whether it is humanly possible for Sun Yat Sen, at a moment's notice, to organize the destinies of 400,000,000 people, but whether, in the financial chaos that might ensue, counsels of intervention might not gain the day. It is that fear which is overshadowing the question in the far east today, and those who, like the leading statesmen of Japan, most understand what this means make no secret of their recognition of the gravity of the situation.

Government Action on Coal Monopoly

WITH the filing at Philadelphia by the attorney-general of the United States, on Wednesday, of a civil suit for the dissolution of the Reading Company's control of coal-mining and coal-carrying railroads, the present administration has grappled with what is alleged to be one of the most gigantic and formidable industrial combinations in the country and one of the most conspicuous and persistent violators of the Sherman anti-trust law. The judiciary department charges the Reading Company and its subsidiary and allied corporations—the latter forming a long list—and certain of their officers and directors, with violating not only the law named, but also the commodities clause of the interstate commerce act, in an attempt to monopolize the production and transportation of anthracite. It is alleged that the combination now controls 63 per cent of the unmined deposits of anthracite and about 30 per cent of the annual supply, and that in time, unless restrained by process of law, it will own or control "every ton of commercially available anthracite known to exist."

There are no less than nine corporations involved in this litigation, the aggregate capitalization of which runs into the hundreds of millions. The government asks that the Reading Company's control of some of these and contracts with others be dissolved and severed. It is alleged that the Reading Company, in furtherance of the ends of the monopolistic combine, purchases from other producers quantities of coal which, added to what it already commands, give it control of upward of 83 per cent of the total shipments of hard coal over its own lines.

Apparently, there is no competition worth mentioning in the anthracite coal fields, and, apparently, none is possible under present conditions. It is, of course, a question whether such competition as has been possible in recent years has been of any real value to the consumer, since, in one way or another, the output and the price have been dictated by the operators and the railroads through some form of agreement. But as matters stand at present, according to the view of the department of justice, absolute monopoly is threatened, and of the character that is pronounced by statute illegitimate.

Whether dissolution of the alleged offending combine will have the effect of overcoming the consequences of private control may be judged by the results obtained from successful anti-trust litigation in other quarters. The statutes as they exist may, and possibly will, be vindicated in the trial of the present suit, but this will leave still unsettled the question of supply and price. The mines will still be operated, that is, for private profit. The step which the administration has taken should be applauded, and the moral support of the country should be extended to the attorney-general in his efforts to enforce the law, but the public must learn to think more deeply of governmental obligations and of its own rights before the anthracite question can be settled finally.

COOK COUNTY, Illinois, in which Chicago is situated, paid into the state treasury for the first six months of the present year on automobile fund account approximately \$170,000, or 43 per cent of all collections, and it is now, under the law, entitled to 25 per cent of the fund for road improvements within its own borders, having contributed over 40 per cent. What Illinois is trying to do is to collect and to distribute the automobile tax equitably.

INCIDENTALLY, the cities engaged in erecting mammoth elevators are doing something practical in the way of moving the crops.

Public Sentiment and Tipping

AN INTERESTING and impartial article on the tipping problem appeared in the Monitor a few days ago. It presented the matter calmly and from its various angles, showing the difficulties that seemingly stand at present in the way of widespread reform, winding up, however, with an expression, indirectly, of the hope that somebody shall find a remedy for what nearly everybody who travels and nearly everybody who dines in public places is coming to regard as a burden or an annoyance, or both. There is a very large class of people which feels that when it has paid the prices set down on the scale it has performed in full its part of the contract with those who cater to it; there is another large class that is constantly seeking special attention and is willing to pay extra for it, even desirous of doing so; there is still another large class that is willing and able to fee attendants, but which finds it a difficult matter to determine at times whether it is wise in its generosity, whether it is not setting a bad example, whether it is not doing a positive injury to others, including the recipients, by distributing its bounty along the way, and whether—more important still—its liberality does not oftener inspire imposition than gratitude.

Behind the entire abuse, if those who employ the tip as a means of obtaining more than is honestly coming to them be omitted from consideration, is the human weakness that submits to unpleasant conditions rather than be thought close or limited in resources. The great majority of people give tips not because they feel that they have been especially obliged by attendants, but because it has become the custom to give them. The great majority of tips are given under mental protest. They are given lest some one may think or may say something if they are not given. People who are traveling or stopping in strange places, as a rule, like to feel comfortable, and many people could not feel comfortable unless they observed, to the extent of their knowledge and ability, the prevalent customs. Their tips, therefore, assume the form of tribute. They are imposed upon and they know it, but they bow in humble submission to the imposition.

It is a great deal easier to advise people what to do under such circumstances than to show them how to do it without spoiling their trip, their voyage or their vacation. Individual attempts to bring about the necessary reform have not helped in the past, are not likely to help in the future. This problem must be solved without fixing the blame anywhere except upon society in general. The fact that society in general is restive under the tipping system is the most encouraging sign we have that the abuse will be remedied. There are numerous surface indications of popular discontent with the practise. Those who receive are hardly less satisfied with it than those who give. Competent and self-respecting labor seeks honest pay, not patronage. There will be in good season a combination of, or coalition between, the forces of protest against tipping that will crystallize as public sentiment. Against this the obnoxious custom probably cannot long prevail. In the meantime protest against it should not cease in any quarter; effort should be made to show that toleration of it must not be mistaken for approval.

JAPAN'S progress is explainable in several ways. One of them is that the island empire has 7,500,000 pupils in its elementary schools, and another is that it spends \$42,000,000 annually on education.

IT is pretty difficult for the average man to hear that the United States mints turned out 186,626,871 coins for the last fiscal year without feeling around in his pocket to see whether he has any of them.

OUR Washington despatches tell us that Postmaster-General Burleson has asked for sealed proposals from contractors for the furnishing to his department during the next four years of 4,000,000,000 of postal cards. This leaves the inference, naturally, that to supply the demand the government at the present time requires a stock of 1,000,000,000 postal cards a year. Assuming the present population of the United States to be, in round figures, 100,000,000, this would be an allowance of ten postal cards yearly for every one of its inhabitants. No such average use of the postal card is possible at present. Leaving out the minors in the population, there are tens of thousands of people who never use the ordinary postal card, although large numbers of these use the picture postal card freely; on the other hand there are firms and corporations which use them by the hundreds of thousands annually.

Ordinary letter postage in the United States was 3 cents down to 1883, when with a single cut it was reduced 33 1-3 per cent. A "city letter" previous to that time was carried for 2 cents. With the reduction of ordinary letter postage to 2 cents, the 2-cent local rate was abolished, but the postal card at 1 cent soon took its place. As has been the case with every improvement in the postal service, the postal card at first met with great opposition; that it has become a useful and a popular messenger is evident by the extent of the government's present contract orders.

However, an intelligent grasp upon the immensity of the postal business of the United States is not possible unless some other items are considered. For example, a number of pieces equal to more than four and a quarter times the number of postal cards needed to meet the demand for the next four years passed through the postoffices of the country in 1912. To be exact, the pieces of postal matter of all kinds footed up to the enormous total of 17,588,658,941. When it comes to the world's business, of course, the totals run to still more astonishing figures. For instance, last year the total number of newspapers delivered by all the nations of the postal union was 15,000,000,000; the total number of letters 30,000,000,000.

This is an age in which thought is expressed and distributed in many ways, its diffusion extending from pole to pole and into every nook and corner of the known world; and the postal service is doing its share in the work of transmission. Better still, the postal service is becoming more and more particular with regard to the quality of thought it is disseminating. With the assistance of the public it can do wonders along this line of effort in the years to come, whether its messengers be sealed or open.

Four Billions of Postal Cards